The Centre Reporter.

VOL. LXVI. CENTRE HALL, PA., THURSDAY, NOVEMBER 9, 1893. NO. 44

THE ELECTION

Old Centre Still Stands By The Democratic Ticket.

JOHN P. CONDO WINS IN A WALK!

THE ENTIRE COUNTY TICKET ELECTED BY NICE MAJORITES.

The Full Vote In The County Not Cast.—Dr. Harter Got It In The Neck Instead Of Complimentaries, And Is No Larger Than His Party.—Goodhart And Adams Re-elected While Rumberger Scores A Big Majority.—Result Of The Treasurship.

Old Centre did nobly on Tuesday, with the result that every man on the ticket was elected, with the exception of the State ticket, for which there was little hopes of electing in this hot bed of Republicanism.

The election was a quiet one throughout the county and the vote was not near out. Considerable interest was manifested in the election and the Republicans made a strenuous effort to defeat part of the Democratic ticket, confining their efforts principally to the candidate for Sheriff, John P. Condo, and for Treasurer, John Q. Miles, but both walked right through the Republican lines into office.

Owing to the full vote not being out the majorities are less than before, and they range from about 275 to 850.

The battle was fought in the face of seemingly overwhelming odds.

The present financial depression which has unjustly been laid to the door of Democracy, and along with other causes, were heavy odds which the staid old party had to face, but we came up smiling and with victory perched on our banner.

THE COMMISSIONERS REELECTED.

The voters still desire Democratic rule in the county and have re-elected with nice majorities Goodhart and Adams, who so faithfully cared for and looked after the county's interests. No better endorsement could have been given the gentlemen, who pulled the county out of the hole which the Republican rule had placed it in.

STROHM REELECTED.

James B. Strohm, was the Republican member reelected, by a small majority of 51 over his colleague on the ticket, M. F. Riddle. A fight was waged by friends of both gentlemen, but Strohm comes up with colors flying. It was a hard fight between them, but Potter township's lad won the day, and he goes back into office to serve another term of three years. The REPORTER is pleased at the fact, as he has made an excellent official, and deserved the reelection.

WITH A LARGE MAJORITY.

That peerless Democrat, G. W. Rumberger, was elected for Register with the largest majority tendered any Democrat on the ticket. He has a majority of 882, and the Democrats made no error in selecting their man for the office.

OHIO.

Governor McKinley says: "Revised returns indicate that my plurality for Governor, will be 80,000. The legislature stands: In the house, Republicans, 84; Democrats, 23. In the senate, Republicans, 23; Democrats, 8. This is the largest majority in the legislature ever had within the history of the Republican party."

OFFICIAL VOTE OF CENTRE COUNTY, FOR ELECTION HELD ON NOVEMBER 7, 1893.

BOROUGHS AND TOWNSHIPS.	PRESIDENT 1892.			STATE TREASURER.			JUDGE OF THE SUP'ME COURT			FOR SHERIFF.			FOR TREASURER			FOR REGISTER			FOR RECORDER			FOR COUNTY COMMISSIONERS					CORONER.		FOR SURVEYOR		
	Cleveland D	Harrison R	Bidwell Proh	F. C. Osburn D	S. M. Jackson R	J. S. Kent, Proh	F. Windson Peop	S. G. Thompson D	D. N. Fell R	H. T. Ames Proh	J. Stevenson Peo	J. P. Condo D	J. F. Harter R	Daniel Hall P	J. Q. Miles D	R. T. Comley R	Jared Harper P	G. Rumberger D	J. E. Richards R	G. E. Seibert P	W. G. Morrison D	J. L. Holmes R	S. Lingenfelter P	G. L. Goodhart D	T. F. Adams D	Jas. B. Strohm R	M. F. Riddle R	Wm. H. Long P	Wm. Miller P	Dr. G. S Frank D	Dr. T. Tobin R	W. M. Grove D	Wm. H. Snyder R	Edward Butts P
Bellefonte, North Ward	133	216	18	116	173	35	2	115	172	34	2	116	178	33	99	133	89	124	159	36	134	148	36	111	112	185	170	23	33	117	172	113	163	45
Bellefonte, South Ward	193	117	8	183	104	17		181	106	18		167	126	13	167	104	33	181	100	17	138	84	15	155	147	126	128	14	45	186	107	178	106	18
Bellefonte, West Ward	54	60	5	47	74	8		46	77	8		49	76	8	57	58	33	47	73	8	52	68	9	82	40	77	78	19	10	45	78	47	72	11
Centre Hall borough	83	27	5	72	25	6		72	24	6		72	25	5	69	20	13	73	22	7	73	22	6	35	23	35	17	4	4	74	22	71	24	7
Howard borough	54	96	8	42	81	3	7	42	81	3	7	45	82	3	34	80	4	42	81	3	42	79	3	41	22	43	85	6	3	41	82	41	82	7
Milesburg borough	37	86	8	28	80	7	2	29	80	7	2	28	82	7	29	80	4	30	79	7	30	79	7	29	23	28	83	6	2	28	81	29	80	7
Millheim borough	115	42	1	115	41	7	2	115	41	7	2	113	41	4	113	41	4	116	40	7	114	42	2	116	111	43	41	2	2	118	39	117	39	7
Philipsburg, First Ward	62	98	16	52	86	10		52	86	10		54	84	10	53	80	14	65	76	8	53	82	12	57	53	84	78	12	15	52	86	52	85	11
Philipsburg, Second Ward	121	128	20	91	89	13		90	88	13		89	89	13	87	88	15	98	79	13	93	86	20	88	89	88	86	13	16	89	91	88	87	15
Philipsburg, Third Ward	77	112	22	68	99	16	1	59	99	16	1	64	95	17	62	94	19	74	90	13	62	90	18	57	56	56	100	19	18	59	100	60	100	16
South Philipsburg	27	30	7	17	27	3	1	17	26	3	1	18	28	4	17	25	4	19	25	3	20	25	5	17	24	22	36	4	3	18	28	17	28	4
Unionville borough	94	58	7	22	56	7	1	23	58	7	1	17	51	18	21	59	5	36	37	3	20	61	3	24	22	38	36	6	5	28	30	29	30	4
Benner township	156	77	8	107	71	15	1	108	70	15	1	102	76	15	92	67	32	109	67	17	108	71	14	106	95	78	77	14	15	106	74	107	74	14
Boggs twp. East precinct	37	38	8	29	31	4		28	31	4		29	30	4	29	28	6	28	31	4	29	30	4	31	33	28	28	5	5	28	30	29	30	4
Boggs twp. West precinct	53	52	1	48	48	1	1	48	48	1	1	49	48	1	48	46	3	50	47	1	50	48		46	47	35	52			50	48	49	48	1
Burnside township	101	132	10	78	122	15		78	121	13		76	123	13	74	124	14	76	120	19	78	121	12	68	64	130	133	10	9	78	124	76	122	12
College twp. East precinct	31	50		27	41			27	41			29	41	1	27	41		28	40		28	40		27	27	42	40			27	41	27	41	
College twp. West precinct	85	121	27	75	119	21		74	117	22		69	120	17	71	120	24	77	117	20	76	121	18	78	71	129	114	16	18	75	119	72	120	21
Curtin township	59	80	14	50	70	9		49	70	9		51	71	6	48	69	13	48	66	14	49	91	6	55	48	68	67	8	10	49	72	49	67	21
Ferguson twp. East precinct	50	33		36	26			36	26			35	27		34	27		37	25		26	26		35	29	29	25			36	26	35	27	
Ferguson twp. West precinct	158	73	1	142	65	1		143	64	1		134	71	3	135	65	6	145	60	1	135	70	1	141	139	66	62	1	1	144	61	141	64	1
Gregg twp. North precinct	55	78	2	39	61			35	61			34	62		32	60	3	36	58	1	35	60	1	39	34	60	58			34	60	35	60	1
Gregg twp. East precinct	77	10		51	6			51	6			37	17		46	9	2	51	6		51	6		48	49	8	7			51	6	48	9	
Gregg twp. West precinct	131	20	5	91	23	7	1	91	24	7	1	82	34	3	84	25	12	94	25	5	94	24	4	95	89	28	25	5	4	94	25	90	24	8
Gregg twp.	111	74	3	105	65	5		105	65	6		107	69	1	94	66	14	101	69	4	105	65	5	111	97	70	65	2	5	108	65	102	67	4
Hains twp. East precinct	122	34		98	34			98	36			94	28		100	33		99	35		99	35		99	99	35	35			99	35	99	34	
Hains twp. West precinct	125	78	6	121	71	3		119	71	3		113	75	3	115	68	10	119	70	3	120	70	3	119	116	72	70	3	3	120	70	119	71	3
Half Moon township	45	89	10	40	83	9	1	40	82	9	1	42	84	7	48	72	13	54	73	5	60	69	4	44	42	80	82	7	7	37	89	41	85	8
Harris township	144	72	3	118	60	2		118	60	2		117	65	2	106	62	6	122	59	3	118	61	2	116	117	63	63	3	2	119	61	120	59	3
Howard township	9	98		63	79	3		62	79	3		58	81	3	60	80	3	62	79	3	64	78	3	59	62	78	81	3	3	62	80	62	79	3
Huston township	60	69	19	52	65	16	1	50	64	18	1	52	66	16	68	51	14	57	61	15	63	57	15	54	53	64	65	15	14	53	65	51	64	17
Liberty township	101	136	2	61	116	7		63	116	7		65	116	7	64	116	7	64	116	7	64	117	7	63	58	116	115	7	7	62	115	60	122	6
Marion township	89	46	2	74	38	3		74	38	3		70	41	2	77	32	7	77	37	1	76	38	1	75	70	43	40	1	1	75	38	73	39	2
Miles twp. East precinct	66	23		53	18			53	18			47	24		51	20		55	16		56	15		55	49	23	17			53	16	53	17	
Miles twp. Middle precinct	141	33	1	122	25	1		121	25	1		118	29		111	23	12	121	25	1	123	23	1	120	115	29	22	1	1	124	22	121	25	1
Miles twp. West precinct	76	16	1	64	17	1		64	17	1		61	18	1	64	17	1	64	17	1	64	17	1	62	62	18	18	1	2	64	17	64	17	1
Patton township	70	91	3	49	78	2		48	78	2		46	80	2	53	71		51	74	2	46	80	2	50	48	77	77	2	1	47	79	48	77	3
Penn township	185	35	2	176	29	1		175	29	1		163	39		178	27	1	176	28	1	175	28	1	175	171	30	29	1	1	177	27	176	28	1
Potter twp. North precinct	120	36	1	105	34	1		105	35	1		104	36	1	104	34	3	107	34	1	105	36	1	105	96	39	35	1	1	104	35	101	39	1
Potter twp. South precinct	185	59	2	165	50	4		164	51	5		160	57	3	163	49	8	163	50	5	164	48	5	169	139	82	46	4	4	163	50	159	50	5
Rush twp. North precinct	97	81	10	77	66	6		72	67	6		73	66	6	74	64	7	68	81	4	75	62	6	69	72	65	70	4	5	73	68	72	67	6
Rush twp. South precinct	69	60	2	61	54	2	1	63	54	3	1	63	55	2	63	56	2	68	48	2	63	54	2	63	64	56	54	2	2	62	54	61	55	
Snow Shoe twp. East precinct	94	91	5	79	54	6	1	79	54	6	1	78	55	6	79	53	6	80	53	6	80	53	6	78	79	53	54	7	6	81	52	77	56	6
Snow Shoe twp. West precinct	46	28		41	28			41	23			42	28		40	30		42	28		39	31		43	43	27	27			41	29	40	29	
Spring twp. North precinct	73	86	6	54	74	13		55	72	13		53	74	13	48	69	22	54	72	14	52	73	14	50	44	76	81	15	13	53	75	55	72	13
Spring twp. South precinct	135	109	4	115	113	7		115	113	7		107	124	6	106	116	18	115	112	7	118	111	6	77	89	109	176	5	6	111	112	110	113	8
Spring twp. West precinct	64	71	7	48	59	22	2	47	59	22	2	43	64	24	44	52	33	48	61	21	50	60	21	46	44	65	70	20	16	49	63	47	60	23
Taylor twp	34	54		31	50			32	49			32	49		30	50		31	50		39	42		41	32	48	49			31	49	31	50	
Union township	59	86	18	45	77	16		45	78	16		35	74	30	41	83	17	46	75	17	44	78	17	44	44	78	78	16	15	45	78	44	78	17
Walker township	192	93	3	174	64			174	63			174	64		173	65		175	66		175	64		174	165	67	71							
Worth	55	91	6	54	106	5	1	54	106	4	2	55	106	5	72	93	4	65	98	3	93	71	3	54	52	104	104	4	5	50	102	54	106	3
Total vote	4024	3698	316	3486	3240	258	11	3340	3231	264	11	3081	3425	245	3718	3332	442	3690	3129	250	3977	3696	240	3777	3604	3279	3228							
Pluralities				616				614				256			386			830			882			488	325	51								

THE DEMOCRATIC CO. TICKET O. K.

Condo and Miles are elected, along with the balance of the Democratic co. ticket.

The reported dissatisfaction against Condo turned out to be a small affair and the Democrats were true to man who always was true.

Miles is elected in spite of the base and wicked communion slander.

Dr. Harter, at his home, gained some 40 or 50 votes from Democrats, on personal friendship. Mr. Condo came up with the full party vote, in his own township.

The ticket in the county will be elected by from 600 to 900 Democratic majority, about as we estimated it.

IN THE STATE.

The Republican State ticket has been elected by over 100,000 majority and in all parts the Republicans made big gains, with big Democratic losses.

NEW YORK.

The tidal wave which swept this state was larger even than Republicans dreamed. As the returns have come in the vote has increased until it shows a Republican victory of 34,680 for John Palmer for secretary of state and Bartlett has defeated Maynard by the overwhelming plurality of 39,669. The Republicans elect their entire state ticket by good majorities. Corrected returns indicate that the Republicans will have good working majorities in both houses. The senate will probably stand as follows: Republicans, 18; Democrats, 13; independent Democrat 2. Assembly: Republicans, 75; Democrats, 53.

Maynard fell considerably behind his ticket and polled 20,367 votes less than cast for secretary of state, and there is little doubt that his candidacy was a leading factor in the defeat experienced by the Democratic party in this state.

MASSACHUSETTS.

The Republicans swept the state Tuesday as clean as they used to do twenty years ago before anything like a formidable opposition had arisen to dispute their political supremacy. Three hundred and forty-seven of the 361 cities and towns of Massachusetts, including all the cities, give: For governor, Greenhalge, Republican, 191,296; Russell, Democrat, 156,568. The same towns in 1891 gave Alien, Republican, 150,575; Russell, Democrat, 156,862. Russell's pluralty, 6,287. Net Republican gain this year over 1891, 40,540.

There happened to be some intelligent Democrats in the county too.

VIRGINIA.

Returns thus far of the election held in this state Tuesday have all been reported by majorities, and therefore it is impossible to tell even approximately the number of votes cast. Official and unofficial returns indicate that the Democrats have carried 23 senatorial districts, the Populists one and one district is still in doubt. The Democrats still have 15 members of the senate who hold over. Of the members elected to the house of delegates the Democrats will probably have 90 out of the 100 elected. Indications lead to the belief that the Democratic majority on the state ticket will reach 50,000 majority. It was believed that in many sections the negroes would vote solidly with the Populists. The result proves the contrary. Indeed in many counties the negroes in small numbers supported the Democratic ticket.

NEBRASKA.

The state ticket is in doubt, with Holcomb, for supreme court, slightly in the lead. Returns from the country precincts will probably increase Holcomb's vote.

MARYLAND.

The Republicans made gains throughout Maryland yesterday. The only state officer voted for was comptroller. Marion DeKalb Smith, Democrat, was re-elected by about 10,000 plurality. Two years ago he had a pluality of over 20,000. The next legislature will probably have six Republican senators and twenty-three representatives, a gain of eighteen. Mayor Latrobe was re-elected in Baltimore over Malster, Republican, and Schultz, Independent. Latrobe has been mayor six times, but never before succeeded himself.

COLORADO.

Returns from the interior show a steady increase in the majority secured for woman suffrage. The total majority as far as heard from is about 2,500. This will probably be increased. The principal increase was from the southwestern counties.

SOUTH DAKOTA.

The total vote in the state will fall below 35,000, less than half the vote of last year. The Republican candidates for supreme judges are elected by from 2,000 to 4,000 plurality.

A Quiet Election Day.

Tuesday was an unusually quiet election day, which was largely due in fact to the removal of the polls for the North Potter precinct to the Old Fort. For years the voting of the district has been done in the town and on election day the town was alive, but we now vote by ourselves and little stir ensues. The vote was about one-half cast by noon and there was much quiet about the polls.

Church Notice.

Appointment for services in the Reformed churches at Centre Hall and Tusseyville for next Sunday are recalled. S. H. EISENBERG.

CLAIMS HE IS ELECTED.

A Butcher Claims that Two Offices Have Been Merged Into One.

Quite a sensation has been created in Bellefonte and other parts of the county, by Wm. Lyon, a prominent butcher, who circulated stickers and received six votes for the office of register of wills, recorder of deeds and clerk of the orphans' court, he alleging that the two offices of register and recorder were merged into one by an act of the legislature, and that under said act he was the only legal candidate for the office. Lyons had stickers printed and succeeded in having six votes cast for himself. Competent jurists, however, state that Lyons is mistaken and in error, and that he has no claims whatever to the office. You can rest assured that Rumberger and Morrison will fill the positions.

State News of Interest.

Henry Kunkle and wife, residing at Camden, a city suburb, quarreled at the breakfast table. Kunkle arose from the table and taking a revolver from his pocket fired a bullet into his head. Eighty years ago Kunkle's father committed suicide in exactly the same manner.

Thomas Bower, an ex-member of the legislature, a widely known citizen of Snyder county, died at Middleburg, on Monday.

David Ginter, aged 85, died at Lewisburg on Saturday, from injuries received in a fall a few weeks ago.

THANKSGIVING.

President Cleveland's Proclamation Appointing Nov. 30 as the Day.

The President issued his proclamation, naming Thursday, November 30, as a day of thanksgiving. The proclamation reads as follows:

While the American people should every day remember with praise and thanksgiving the Divine goodness and mercy which have followed them since their beginning as a nation, it is fitting that one day in each year should be especially devoted to the contemplation of the blessing we have received from the hand of God and to the gratelul acknowledgment of His loving kindness.

Therefore. I, Grover Cleveland, President of the United States, do hereby designate and set apart Thursday, the 30th day of the present month of November, as a day of thanksgiving and praise, to be kept and observed by all the people of our land. On that day let us forego our ordinary work and employments and assemble in our usual places of worship, where we may recall all that God has done for us, and where from grateful hearts our united tribute of praise and song may reach the throne of grace. Let the reunion of kindred and the social meeting of friends lend cheer and enjoyment to the day, and let generous gifts of charity for the relief of the poor and needy prove the sincerity of our thanksgiving.

Religious Services.

Services, by Rev. J. W. Boal, in the Presbyterian church, at this place next Sabbath at 2.30 p. m.

——REPORTER only $1.50 per year

RUMBERGER, 882.

CAPITOL GOSSIP

BOTH BODIES OF CONGRESS ADJOURN.

The President Displeased, but Regrets that the Majority of Democratic Senators Voted Against Repeal.

WASHINGTON, Nov. 6.—"President Cleveland," said a gentleman who is a frequent and welcome visitor at the President's suburban residence, "has fewer of the savage elements which cause men to grow offensively exultant over their triumphs than any prominent public man I have ever known, and I have known many. While he was gratified that Congress carried out the ideas expressed in his message by unconditionally repealing the purchasing clause of the Sherman silver law, his gratification was tinged with regret because a majority of the Democratic Senators voted against repeal; but he bears them no ill-will for having done so, believing them to be as honest in their opinions as he is in his own, and also believing that time will soon show them their error. And I wish to say and to emphasize the statement that the various stories started by those who would profit by a division in the Democratic ranks, of the President's intention to punish the Senators who voted against repeal by withholding patronage from them, are in every case purely imaginary. The President is too big a man to engage in that sort of business. When the vote was taken on the Voorhees bill the contest was ended, and the Democratic Senators who voted against it will in the future receive precisely the same consideration from the President that they would have gotten had they voted for it. I know that to be true."

Now that Congress is out of the way for a few weeks it is expected that a large number of important appointments will be made, and Republicans who are filling offices the commissions of which have expired would better be making their preparations to step down and out. This expectation has kept a considerable number of Senators and Representatives in Washington since Congress adjourned.

The adjournment of Congress will not result in a vacation for the Democratic members of the House Ways and Means committee; on the contrary they are working harder than ever, as it is their intention to get the new tariff bill completed at as early a day as possible. Daily sittings of the committee are now being held under a resolution adopted by the House, and

"All The Low Dutch and Ignorant Irish Voted for Condo."

chairman Wilson hopes to be able to furnish the Republican minority of the committee with a copy of the completed bill in about two weeks, so that they may have time enough to prepare their report in order that the bill and the majority and minority reports may be submitted to the House together during the first week of the regular session.

The President's message on Hawaii's application for annexation was ready to be sent to the Senate last week, but as the sentiment for adjournment was so strong it was thought best to withhold it until the regular session.

The Chinese minister was greatly pleased at the action of Congress in amending the Geary law, and he has promised Secretary Gresham that the whole influence of the Chinese government will be exerted to compel the Chinese in the United States to comply with the law within the six months which the amendment gives them.

Owing to the estimates of the various departments of the government for the next fiscal year not being quite ready the members of the House committee on Appropriations will get two weeks of rest, but on the twentieth instant they will begin to prepare the regular appropriation bills and from that time until the bills become laws they will be on the jump all the time. The work of this committee is always hard, but it will be harder than usual this year, because the condition of the Treasury makes it necessary that every item shall be carefully scrutinized and everything lopped off that can be done without.

This is the sensible way that Senator Voorhees answers the silly talk that has to a certain extent been indulged in by some cracked brained people about the repeal of the purchasing clause of the Sherman silver law resulting in a split in the Democratic party: "On the Democratic side of the chamber, while there were very strong differences of opinion, I do not know of a single unfriendly feeling left by the protracted discussion. Neither party organization nor personal relations have been disturbed. We will take up our work on the tariff and other great questions when we meet in December as if nothing had happened to mar our peace with one another or to impair our strength for the public good. Our faith in the present able and thoroughly patriotic administration has never been greater than now, and, to my mind, the future wears a bright and promising aspect."

The Treasury Department has issued temporary commissions to a number of officials, including Director of Mint Preston, whose nominations were enacted upon by the Senate. It is not probable that a commission will be issued to Mr. Hornblower whose nomination to the Supreme Court was unacted upon, as it will be only four weeks before his nomination may be again sent to the Senate.

SUSPENDED INDUSTRIES RESUMING.

From all portions of the country a general resumption of business is reported, and a few are stated following.

The Columbia Bolling Mill, at Columbia, Lancaster county, employing several hundred hands, which has been suspended for several months, resumed operations again this week.

The Pennsylvania Steel Works, at Steelton, which have been running half time for the past three months, will resume operations this week in every department, giving employment to about 4,200 hands.

P. and E. Traffic.

Business is brightening up on the Philadelphia and Erie railroad. Week before last the freight traffic was the heaviest in years. Eleven trains were sent out of Renova on Saturday.

Two Cards.

In another column of the REPORTER will be found the professional cards of S. D. Gettig, Esq., and N. B. Spangler, now practicing attorneys in Bellefonte.

THE NEWS.

William Sheppard, an iron moulder, of Perth Amboy, assaulted his wife during a jealous quarrel, and struck her in the forehead with a machinist's hammer, fracturing her skull.——An immense crowd attended the funeral services over the remains of the late Very Rev. Edward Sorin, supreme general of the order of the Holy Cross, and founder of Notre Dame University, at Notre Dame, Ind.——The retrial of ex-Detective Dan Coughlin for the murder of Dr. Cronin, was begun in Chicago.——At the Greenwood Colliery, near Minooka, Luzerne county, Pa., John Dulinski was instantly killed and Peter Slusky was terribly injured by a fall of roof rock. The men had just fired a blast and were preparing to load the coal when the loosened roof crashed upon them——In the Circuit Court in Willsburg, W. Va., the case of the county of Brooks vs. the bondsmen of ex-Sheriff J. L. Curtis was begun. The action is to recover the amount of the shortage something in the neighborhood of $40,000. The criminal cases against Curtis have been continued until next term of court.——The factory of the British Columbia Jute and Cooperage Company, at Vancouver, was destroyed by fire.——By the explosion of a locomotive boiler on the Iron Mountain Road three men were killed.——The foundry and machine shops of E. C. Wehrifritz were destroyed by an incendiary fire in Little Rock, Ark. His family residence, adjoining, was also badly damaged. The loss is $40,000.

Col. Gilbert S. Jennings, U. S. A., died in Detroit.——Hyman & Co., dealers in pictures, fancy cards and paper in New York, were closed by the sheriff. Liabilities $40,000.——The eastbound passenger train on the International and Great Northern Railway was wrecked a mile and a half west of Hearne, Texas, near the junction of the Hearne and Brazos Valley Railroad. It was caused by the spreading at the switches of the Hearne and Brazos Valley Railroad. All the coaches and the baggage car were overturnad, the engine alone keeping the track.——The large Sawmill just east of Dixon, O., was destroyed by fire. The fire spread to the lumber piles, extending one-eighth of a mile, and the conflagration followed. Loss $200,000.——Behlard Yawger, a prominent farmer of Lebanon, N. J., while on his way from Stanton Station was stopped by highwaymen. One man held the horses, while another, at the point of a pistol, robbed Yawger of his money.——A San Francisco lawyer and Tracey was struck and instantly killed by a train on the New York, New Haven and Hartford Railway at St. Anne's avenue, Morrisania,——Samuel Blaidell & Co., dealers in cotton and wool in Chicopee, with various branches, failed.——The remains of Sir John Abbott were buried at the cemetery in Montreal.——The meeting was held in St. Paul, Minn., of the general committee of the Board of Church Extension of the M. E. Church.——By a boiler explosion in New York six persons were killed and others more or less injured.——Arrangements were completed for the transfer of the control of the Chesapeake, Ohio and Southwestern from C. P. Huntingdon to the Louisville and Nashville.

There was an explosion on the steamer San Matteo, which was on her way from Last Point to San Francisco. She put in at Victoria, B. C.——A requisition from the governor of Massachusetts for Geo. B. White, a prominent tanner of Bedford, has been honored by Governor Pattison. White is wanted in Boston to answer a charge of obtaining money under false pretenses.——While Albert Sponenberg, and his wife and child, were driving across the Pennsylvania Railroad tracks at Hazelton, Pa., they were struck by a freight engine. Mrs. Sponenberg was instantly killed, and the husband was badly injured. The child escaped.——Francis B. Bannan, until recently an extensive iron founder in Pottsville, Pa., has made an assignment to the Schuylkill Real Estate Title Insurance and Trust Company.——Isaac S. Fisher, a cloak manufacturer, of Boston, was arrested on request of Superintendent Byrnes, of New York. Fisher is charged with the larceny of $42,000 from Fred. E. Lynde & Co., of that city. Fisher refused to make an explanation of the affair, other than that he was innocent.——Mrs. Theresa Krauz was burned to death in Attleboro, Mass., her clothing having caught fire while she was singeing a chicken.——Andrew Koseck, a miner, was instantly killed, and Michael Burko and Sheridan Hilton were slightly burned, in the Stanton mine at Wilkesbarre, Pa. The former was sitting on a box in the mine making a cartridge, and by his side stood a keg of powder. A blast was fired in a gangway nearby, causing a concussion, which knocked Koseck's lighted lamp into the powder, exploding the same, and horribly mutilating him.

Mrs. Frances Adams died in Kingston, N. Y., aged eighty-nine years. She was the mother of the late Lieutenant Commander L. P. Adams, U. S. N.; Lyle T. Adams, United States consul to Geneva, Switzerland, and an aunt of ex-Governor John T. Hoffman.——The central and business portion of Pasco, Pa., was destroyed by fire.——Rev. J. Orten was horsewhipped in Winamac, Ind., by two boys whom he had reprimanded for misconduct in church.——The Chicago grand jury promptly indicted Patrick Eugene Prendergast for the murder of Mayor Harrison.——The closing exercises of the great World's Fair were simple and sad. Thousands of people attended the meeting in Festival Hall, and all the foreign representatives were present. Resolutions of respect to the memory of Mayor Harrison were adopted, and, after a short address by President Higinbotham, President Palmer declared that, in accordance with the act of Congress, the World's Columbian Exposition was at an end.——The Singer Sewing Machine works, at Elizabeth, N. J., closed down for a week on account of a break in the machinery, and three thousand men are idle.——A crank has shot Superintendent Frank Matthews, of the new Postal Telegraph Building, in New York city.——Another crank walked into Edwin Gould's office, in New York, and demanded $5,000 during a personal interview. He was detained until a policeman arrived and was arrested. His name is Andrews and he was once a telegrayh operator.——A. J. Gurney, the chief money clerk of the American Express Company, at New Orleans, was arrested, charged with the theft of $22,000, which mysteriously disappeared [some time ago while in transit.

J. J. VAN ALEN is said to be well up in gastronomy. Does he realize that his political entree is a cold roast?

SHOT BY A CRANK.

Carter Harrison, Chicago's Mayor, Assassinated.

THE CITY MUCH ENRAGED.

Prendergast an Ex-Policeman Did the Deed—He Ran Several Blocks and Finally Walked Into a Police Station and Surrendered Himself.

Carter Harrison, five times Mayor of Chicago, ex-Congressman, ex-county commissioner, editor, capitalist and author, was assassinated in his own residence, at 231 South Ashland avenue, Saturday evening at 8 o'clock.

Three bullets entered his body, and within 1 hour and 12 minutes after the first shot was fired death ensued. The man who did the shooting was arrested and locked up at the Desplaines-Street Station. There the man gave his name as Eugene Patrick Prendergast. He was at one time a member of the Chicago police force.

The incidents that led up to the killing show that it was premeditated and deliberately planned.

There is no question that his life would have been taken if he had been compelled to remain near the scene of the crime a few minutes longer. The man's actions before the shooting were not such as to attract attention, but his talk and manner since he was placed under arrest leave no doubt as to his insanity.

At 7.30 o'clock a man ran up the front steps of Mr. Harrison's residence, at 231 South Ashland avenue, and rang the bell. Mary Fansen, the servant, answered the bell, and the man outside asked for Mr. Harrison. She said he would have to wait a moment, as Mr. Harrison was asleep on the sofa in the parlor, at the same time going back through the hall to call him, leaving the door open.

In a moment Mr. Harrison stepped from the parlor into the hall. In an instant the man had drawn a revolver and fired, the shot entering the abdomen just above the navel. Two more shots rang out an instant later, the first of which entered the mayor's body under the left arm, penetrating the heart. Mr. Harrison, when the first shot was fired, had started toward the door, and the second shot struck him when within a few feet of the assassin.

Mr. Harrison was so close to the muzzle of the revolver when the third shot was fired that the bullet shattered one of the knuckles of his left hand and the powder burned the flesh.

Mayor Harrison, after the last shot was fired, stepped into the parlor and started toward the dining-room. He had taken but a few steps, however, when he reeled and fell into the butler's pantry, which led to the rear of the house. His son Preston, who was upstairs at the time of the shooting, ran down, and was at his father's side in an instant.

Mr. Harrison said: "I am shot, Preston, and cannot live."

Mr. Harrison hastily left his father's side and rushed out upon the street in pursuit of the assassin.

In the meantime Mr. and Mrs. W. J. Chalmers, who live across the street, had started for the Harrison residence, as they had heard the shooting. They saw a man running up Ashland avenue and met the son, Preston, in pursuit. Young Mr. Harrison stopped long enough to inform his neighbor's of the terrible affair and then started in pursuit of the murderer. Mr. and Mrs. Chalmers hastily entered the house, Mr. Chalmers at once making a pillow of his overcoat, which he placed under Mr. Harrison's head.

"I have been shot and cannot live," said the mayor as he grasped for breath.

"You won't die," said Mr. Chalmers, "you have only been shot in the abdomen."

"No! I have been shot in the heart, and I know I cannot live," was the reply.

These were the last words of the mayor. He immediately became unconscious and died at 8.25.

The murderer, pursued by the coachman, ran along Ashland avenue toward Monroe street at a breakneck pace. Coming to Monroe street he turned to the east and started for the city. The pursuer, who had been reinforced by an officer and several citizens, gained rapidly on their man. On they sped until Desplaines street was reached, when the hunted man again turned to the north and in a few moments had reached the Desplaines Street Police Station. He walked in and approached the sergeant at the desk. He was about to speak when the foremost of his pursuers rushed breathlessly into the station.

"Lock that man up," said the coachman, "he has killed Mayor Harrison."

In an instant the sergeant was out from behind his desk, and catching hold of the man's arm, pulled him within the wire enclosure as though to preserve his life from a crowd which was gathering with astonishing rapidity. Without waiting to register the prisoner he was quickly taken back and placed behind the bars. The station was then cleared of the excited people and the sergeant went for a talk with the prisoner.

"My name is Eugene Patrick Pendergast." he said in response to the first inquiry.

"Do you know that you have killed Mayor Harrison?" said the sergeant.

"Yes, and I am glad of it," was the answer. "He promised to give me the corporation counselship and has not kept his word."

"Where do you live?"

"At 600 Jane street, with my mother," said the prisoner.

This ended the interview. The sergeant at once telephoned to the Central Station, and in a few moments several officers from that district were at the Desplaines-Street Station. A patrol wagon was called after a few minutes, and the prisoner was taken to the Central Station down town. Here another examination was held, and the revolver which had been taken from the murderer at the Desplaines-Station was given into the keeping of the officer in charge.

Shortly after 11 o'clock the patrol was again brought into requisition for the purpose of conveying the prisoner to the county jail.

The news that the murderer had been apprehended spread rapidly down town and when the officers emerged from the station in the big county building they found a crowd of nearly five hundred persons assembled about the entrance to and the walk from the station. The prisoner was instantly taken back to the station and a consultation held. The officers, expecting violence to their prisoner from the crowd without, feared to made the trip and asked for reinforcements.

A detail of six officers was summoned, and at 11.15 the prisoner closely guarded was taken out of the station, hurried through the long passageway to the street and hustled into the wagon in a jiffy. The officers were barely seated before the wagon was in motion and, amid the mutterings of the crowd, was hurried off to the North Side, where the prisoner was lodged in the county jail for safe keeping.

When the news of Mayor Harrison's assassination reached the down-town streets immense crowds gathered around the newspaper buildings reading the bulletins posted from time to time with eager interest.

The building occupied by the *Times*, of which Mr. Harrison was proprietor, is at this hour the gathering place of the most excited throng, and murmurs against the life of the assassin are heard on every hand.

Carter Harrison's Career.

"Carter Henry Harrison was born in Fayette county, Ky., February 15, 1825. He was graduated at Yale in 1845, read law, engaged in farming, traveled for two years in foreign countries and after receiving his degree from Transylvania Law School, Lexington, Ky., settled in Chicago, where he engaged in real estate operations.

After the great fire in 1871 he served as county commissioner for three years. After returning from a second European journey in 1874 he was elected to Congress as a Democrat by so close a vote that his competitor, who had defeated him in the preceding election, gave notice of contest. He was re-elected, and when his second term was ended in 1879 was chosen Mayor of Chicago, in which office he continued for four biennial terms.

In 1890 he ran for Mayor of Chicago as Independent, against Dewitt C. Cregier, the regular Democratic nominee, and Hampstead Washburn, Republican. The three-cornered fight resulted in the election of the Republican candidate. Again, in 1892, notwithstanding the fact that he was generally held responsible for the Democratic defeat in 1890 in this strongly Democratic city, he received the regular nomination of that party for mayor after a memorable fight, backed solely by his own personality.

The campaign was one of the most bitter municipal contests on record, and Mayor Harrison held his office as a result of this fight, his majority reaching almost 50,000, one of the greatest personal triumphs recorded in American politics.

Carter Harrison was to have been married within a fortnight.

Carter Harrison's Funeral.

The body of Carter H. Harrison, mayor of Chicago, was buried with impressive ceremonies. The body had been lying in state in the city hall for nearly twenty-four hours and thousands of people had viewed it. At half-past nine o'clock the guard of honor passed down the steps. Behind them, borne by eight sturdy members of the police and fire departments, came the casket.

A signal from Chief Marshal Austin J. Doyle and the head of the great procession moved. A platoon of police led the way.

The funeral car was drawn by four horses, and on either side, with slow and stately step, marched the active pall-bearers, representing the police and fire departments.

Following in detachment after detachment for over an hour marched Masons and Odd-Fellows, members of republican, democratic and labor organizations, representatives of German, Polish, Bohemian, Irish, French, Canadian, Scandinavian, Italian and British societies. President Griffin marched in front of the delegation from the Typographical Union and President Waterloo before a division made up of nearly two-thirds of the members of the Press Club. Governor Altgeld and the State officials occupied carriages in the third division.

It was one of the most imposing funeral processions ever witnessed in Chicago. Fifty thousand mourners proceeded or followed the casket and a million of people looked on with bowed heads from sidewalk, windows and housetops along the route of over six miles.

Upon the arrival of the casket at the entrance to the church the choir and the officiating minister, Rev. Dr. T. N. Morrison, entered from the vestry, and the minister, with two acolytes, proceeded up the centre aisle to meet the body.

As the casket was borne into the edifice those within rose to their feet, and in solemn tones the preacher commenced intoning the sentences of the funeral office, commencing, "I am the resurrection and the life." When the chancel was reached the casket was placed on a bier before the rail and the officiating clergyman proceeded with the reading of the Psalms, at the end of each of which the Gloria was sung. The lesson of the day was a portion of the fifteenth chapter of the First Epistle to the Corinthians, and at the conclusion of the reading "Nearer My God, to Thee," was rendered by the choir with touhing effect.

Dr. Morrison, in a brief but eloquent sermon, paid tribute to the life and public services of the dead man, who had been a member of the congregation for many years, and deplored his assassination. The choir sang the anthems, "Who Are These That Are Arrayed in White Robes?" and "Lead, Kindly Light."

Then the casket was again borne from the church and the march to the tomb was resumed. There, about 4 o'clock, amid the solemn rendering of the committal service, the remains were placed in the receiving vault.

Spain has decided upon a plan of campaign that involves sending 12,000 regular troops against the rebellious tribesmen. It is thought that the country around Melilla will be annexed.

LORD BRASSEY is cruising on his yacht Sunbeam on his way to Calcutta. He has with him, in addition to many other properties, two type-writing machines and a barrel organ.

SILVER'S DEFEAT.

Repeal Carried By a Vote of 43 to 32.

THE CLOSING SCENES.

An Analysis of the Vote Shows That the Supporters of Repeal Actually Had Forty-Eight of the Eighty-Four Sitting Senators on their Side.

The bill for the unconditional repeal of the silver-purchase clause of the Sherman law passed the Senate at half-past 7 o'clock Monday evening by a vote of 43 ayes to 32 noes. For three months the bill had occupied the attention of the Senate to the exclusion of almost all other business. It had been debated as perhaps no single bill ever before the American Senate has been discussed. The House of Representatives passed the bill on Monday, August 28, three weeks after the beginning of the session, and although the Senate had been discussing it practically all the time it was under consideration in the House, they kept it before them for exactly nine weeks after it came from the House before voting on its final passage. The bill was passed, with the Voorhees amendment, exactly as it was reported from the committee on finance on August 29.

All that now remains to be done before the President can affix his signature to it is for the House to agree to the Senate amendment.

The contest over the bill will go down in history as one of the greatest debates of the Senate. While there is no doubt but that many speeches were made simply for the purpose of delay, yet the fact remains that on the whole the debate has been made up of earnest and able argument on both sides. The student of monetary science will find in it a perfect mine of wealth, which will be drawn on in future discussion in every civilized country.

Though it was understood the vote would be taken before adjournment, and though it was hoped the bill would be passed early in the day, there was no disposition to cut off any Senator who wanted to speak. The full galleries and the attentive audience on the floor offered a temptation that some of the Senators could not resist, and the consequence was that there were many more speeches than had been expected.

When the Vice-President called the Senate to order, though there were few Senators on the floor, the galleries were already full, and it was not long until even the standing room was occupied. Men and women stood in lines in the corridors for hours waiting for a chance to squeeze through the doors whenever any of those inside became tired and left. Thousands of persons made their way to the Capitol only to turn around and go home when they saw the impossibility of even catching a glimpse of the inside of the Senate chamber. Members of the House found the proceedings of the Senate more interesting than those in their own hall, and all through the day the empty chairs and sofas in the chambers were occupied by them, while after the adjournment of their body they flocked over in such numbers as to completely fill the space in the rear of the seats on the Senate floor and extend in a solid crowd down the aisle from the main door.

Repeal Bill Signed.

At thirty-five minutes past four o'clock Wednesday afternoon President Cleveland affixed his signature to the bill repealing the silver purchasing clause of the Sherman law and it became a part of the law of the land. The bill was laid before the House of Representatives at the opening of the session, and in spite of the efforts of its opponents to delay action the Senate amendment was concurred in a few minutes before 3 o'clock by a vote of 193 to 94, over two-thirds voting to concur. Ten minutes later the concurrence was communicated to the Senate and the signatures of Speaker Crisp and Vice-President Stevenson were affixed without delay. Then Representative Pearson, of Ohio, the chairman of the House Committee on enrolled bills, carried it to the White House, where the President lost no time in affixing his signature. Secretary Carlisle and Attorney-General Olney were present.

Immediately upon the passage of the bill Speaker Crisp received a request from President Cleveland by special messenger for a list of an aye and nay vote on the question. Mr. Crisp intrusted the preparation of the list to a clerk and the messenger returned to the White House in a short time with it.

DISASTERS AND CASAULTIES

THERE were two deaths and 21 new cases of yellow fever at Brunswick, Georgia.

BY the explosion of a digestor in the pulp mill at Ashland, Wisconsin, six men were terribly burned—two probably fatally.

A fire occurred in the workshop of the State Penitentiary in Omaha, Neb. There was no loss of life, but the property loss was heavy.

A head-end collision on the Iron Mountain Road occurred near Texarkana, owing to disobedience of orders, and three men were killed.

A passenger train on the Indiana and Illinois Southern Railroad was derailed near Effingham, Ill. Thirteen persons were injured, Benjamin Jewel fatally.

SEVEN persons were injured, one a woman, perhaps mortally, by a collision between a street car and electric car in Chicago. It is said the motor car was running too fast at the time.

THE Pacific Mail steamship City of New York, which sailed from San Francisco, went on the rocks at Point Bonita, at the entrance of the Golden Gate, during a fog. She will probably be a total wreck.

A freight train on the Toledo, Ann Arbor and North Michigan Railroad ran into a sink hole three miles south of Hamburg Junction, Mich. Engineer Beaulieu, Fireman George Alberts and Brakeman Thomas Milligan were killed.

THE Michigan Supreme Court handed down a decision on the Woman Suffrage law passed by the last Legislature, permitting women to vote at municipal elections. The Court declares that the law is utterly unconstitutional and void.

FIFTY-THIRD CONGRESS.

Extra Session.

SENATE.

73RD DAY.—The Senate met at noon and did not adjourn till a quarter before five. Between those hours it considered and finally passed the very important measure known as the New York Bridge bill. It is a House bill, with various amendments reported by the Senate Committee on Commerce. All these amendments were agreed to by the Senate, and the discussions which took place were over amendments proposed by Mr. McPherson (Dem.), of New Jersey. The bill passed without any other amendment than those reported by the Committee on Commerce.

74TH DAY.—In the Senate Mr. Hill introduced two amendments to the rules, the object of which were to count as present any senators who refused to answer on the roll call, and also restricting the number of times that the cry of "no quorum" might be raised. The Senate then took up the discussion of the Chinese bill, and was addressed by Messrs. Gray, Palmer, Perkins, Dolph, Squire and Frye, until five o'clock, when it adjourned without action on the bill.

75TH DAY.—The Senate spent its entire session after the morning hour in the discussion of the House bill passed on October 16 to amend the act of May 5, 1892, prohibiting the coming of Chinese persons into the United States. All the amendments that were offered were either withdrawn or rejected, and the bill was passed in the exact form in which they came from the House.

76TH DAY.—The Senate confirmed a number of nominations. Henry C. C. Astwood's was rejected and Mr. Hornblower's was left unacted upon.

HOUSE.

73RD DAY.—The Silver Repeal bill reached the House just before one o'clock, the time before that being spent in some caustic debate upon the naturalization bill. The New Mexico Statehood bill was reported, and the bill giving the brick ship to Illinois was passed. When the Silver Repeal bill was presented it was laid on the Speaker's table. Later on, Mr. Livingston, of Georgia, created a diversion by asking that the Silver Repeal bill be taken up at once and debated. Mr. Bland objected and the bill went over. The discussion of the Bankruptcy bill consumed the remainder of the afternoon.

74TH DAY.—The final legislative touches were put upon the Silver Purchase Repeal bill in the House. It was taken up soon after the reading of the journal, and was, after a series of abortive attempts at obstruction, and after a half hours' discussion—the time being parceled out to some half dozen speakers—steered to a final vote by Mr. Wilson, of West Virginia, who had charge of it.

75TH DAY.—The House took an important step towards final adjournment by adopting a resolution looking to a termination of this special session at 3 o'clock Friday. Mr. Holman (Dem.), of Indiana; Mr. Clark (Dem.), of Missouri, and Mr. Terry (Dem.), of Arkansas, pleaded for a recess instead of adjournment, but they were overruled by a large majority.

76TH DAY.—The closing day of the extraordinary session was an exciting one in the House. Little business was done but a few private bills were introduced and referred to committees or put on the House calendar. The only substantial achievement was the final disposition of the bill allowing a rebate of duty on fair exhibits acquired by the Columbian Museum. Otherwise the greater part of the three hours' session of the House was spent in a wrangle over pay and back pay of congressional employes. After encountering much filibustering, led by Mr. Hutchinson, of Texas, Mr. Sayers succeeded in getting through the House a resolution providing for the salaries of these people up to the next session; but when the bill came back from the senate laden with the particular amendment relative to back pay of senatorial clerks, that had caused the failure of the Urgent Deficiency Appropriation bill, the load was too much for the chairman of the Appropriation Committee, and, before he could secure final action upon the resolution as amended, the hour set for adjournment—three o'clock—arrived, and the Speaker's gavel sounded the death-knell of the resolution for this session, at least.

PEOPLE AND EVENTS.

MRS. WM. MORRIS has the reputation of being the most beautiful woman in London.

EDITOR MCCLURE, of the Philadelphia Times, is still prostrated by rheumatism and his recovery is doubtful.

LORD DUNRAVEN, of yachting fame, derives a goodly portion of his income from the proceeds of his farming operations in America.

DR. ELISSIEFF, the well-known Russian explorer, is about to start from St. Petersburg for the Soudan. He hopes to reach the holy city of El-Oeid, the capital of the Mahdi's dominions.

FA-PREMIER CRISPI is talking a great deal about peace these days, as are other European statesmen, and the more that is said on the subject the larger grow the armies and navies across the water.

PAUL DE CASSAGNAC is nearly fifty years old but does not look his age. "Some 20 odd duels have left no trace on the tall, squarely built figure, and dark imperious face." But, then, these were French duels.

PRINCE HENRY OF ORLEANS, nephew of the Count of Paris, is soon to be a Knight of the Legion of Honor by the French Government in acknowledgment of his geographical and scientific researches in the East.

GEO. MULLER, the founder of the famous Orphan Homes, at Bristol, England, has just completed his 88th year. He passed his birthday at Torquay, in the neighborhood of which he began his ministry 63 years ago.

SENATOR GALLANGER, of New Hamshire, has the baldest and smoothest head in the Senate. It is perfect in its outlines, full, even and systemmetrical. A phrenologist would be delighted with it as an example of a well-developed cranium.

PRINCE KRAPOTKINE, the very lord high panjandrum of all the Anarchists in the world, and a man of most profound learning, has given Dr. Depew a nervous start by offering to meet him in joint public debate to discuss the rights of capital and labor.

TRIED TO WRECK THE TRAIN.

Narrow Escape of a Fast Mail on a South Carolina Railroad.

An attempt to wreck the fast mail train No. 35 on the Northeastern Railroad at Salem, near Florence, S. C., was made at 4 o'clock the other morning. A switch lock was broken off and the switch set for the side track, whither the whole train went. The top of the engine was stripped off by lumber and the coaches were seriously damaged. Engineer Jennings stuck to his post and was bruised on the head and legs. A. Garfunkel, of Charleston, was a passenger on the train, and was slightly bruised. Travel was delayed a very short time. There is no clew to the perpetrators.

CLOSE OF THE FAIR

All Ceremonies Omitted Owing to Mayor Harrison's Death.

RESOLUTIONS ADOPTED.

The Official Figures for the Paid Admissions to the Fair up to Date are, 21,459,875.—Pandemonium Reigned on the Midway.

The World's Fair closed with the firing at sunset of the national salute of twenty-one guns and the lowering of all the flags on the buildings. The elaborate programme of oratory, music and fetes that had been arranged for the day was omitted in respect to the dead mayor.

A meeting was held in Festival Hall in the afternoon and resolutions of respect to the memory of Mayor Harrison were adopted.

The resolutions expressed at some length and in the most sympathetic language the general sorrow and shock which the tragic end of the World's Fair city's chief magistrate created in the hearts and minds of the national commissioners, foreign and State representatives the board of lady managers, the exhibitors, the directors and executive officers of the exposition. One set of resolutions was presented by President Higinbotham on behalf of the board of directors and another by Commissioner Massey, of Delaware, for the national commission.

The Rev. John Henry Barrows, pastor of the Fourth Presbyterian Church, delivered the prayer with which the funeral gathering as it really was, began. The invocation contained a feeling reference to the tragedy which had turned the farewell ceremonies into a memorial meeting, and appealed to the throne of grace on behalf of the grief-stricken family.

President Palmer then formally announced that in compliance with the act of Congress the exposition was officially at an end as a World's Exposition, and that all exercises of a festive character would be omitted.

The resolutions were then presented without any accompanying speech, although many eloquent orators were present.

WORLD'S FAIR ATTENDANCE.

The following are the official figures for the paid admissions to the fair up to date:

May (month)	1,050,037
June (month)	2,675,113
July (month)	2,760,263
August (month)	3,515,423
September (month)	4,659,871
October (first week)	1,043,454
October (second week)	2,114,953
October (third week)	1,731, 25
Sunday	138,011
Monday	233,053
Tuesday	244,127
Wednesday	249,389
Thursday	194,497
Friday	254,763
Saturday	240,732
Sunday	146,82:
Monday	208,173
Total	21,459,875

Pandemonium reigned in Midway Plaisance. Nothing like it was ever witnessed in Chicago. It was a concentrated celebration of New Year's Eve repeated one hundred fold. Everybody celebrated the closing hours of the exposition and even the Columbian guards relaxed their frigid dignity. The Midway street of all nations, from the Woman's Building to Cottage Grove avenue, was a mass of noisy humanity. Thousands of tin horns and every conceivable instrument which could create a noise were used by the visitors, by the guides, the chair pushers, by the concessionaires and by their employes without any regard for those who preferred to enjoy themselves in a quieter way. Processions of men carrying all kinds of signs marched up and down the Midway to the screeching music of tin horn in various sizes until it seemed as if Bedlam had broken loose. There was no restraint placed upon the conduct of the multitude, which passed up and down the thoroughfare. Nobody cared to go home early; all were bent upon a reckless enjoyment of the last day of the World's Fair.

WORK AND WORKERS.

THE Mingo Steel and Iron Mill, at Mingo Junction, W. Va., closed down indefinitely.

No agreement was reached at the conference in Bethlehem of the Lehigh Valley Railroad officials and the Grievance Committee of the employees.

THE Indiana Midland Railroad, running from Anderson to Haviland, 68 miles, is crippled by reason of a strike of its employees for back pay.

THE brewers of St. Louis have notified their drivers, 400 in number, that unless they removed the boycott on the Home and Gbert breweries, they would all be discharged. They refused to submit.

THE street railway cars of St. Paul, Minn., were tied up, "the employees having been locked out because of their request that the company discontinue the hiring of non-union men and outside labor."

G. G. RAMSEY, Grand Chief of the Order of Railway Telegraphers, has been indicted at Marion, Iowa, by the Grand Jury of Linn county. He is charged with obstructing the telegraphic system of the Burlington, Ceder Rapids and Northern Railway during the telegraphers' strike in September, 1892.

A DELEGATION of officials of the American Federation of Labor had an interview with Assisant Secretary Curtis, at the Treasury Department, and urged the extension of the provisions of the Eight-hour Labor law to the preparation of material for public buildings.

OVER 500 laborers employed in constructing the big office building of the Mutual Reserve Fund Life Association and of the Postal Telegraph Company, in New York, went out on strike as a result of the strike ordered by Walking Delegate Quinn, of the Plasterers' Union to resist an attempted cut in wages by Calleran Bros., contractors, who employ 57 men on the two buildings.

SUPPOSE.

Suppose, my dear, that you were I
And by your side your sweetheart sate;
Suppose you noticed by and by
The distance 'twixt you were too great;
Now tell me, dear, what would you do?
I know—and so do you?

And then (so comfortably placed)
Suppose you only grew aware
That that dear, dainty little waist
Of hers looked very lovely there;
Pray tell me, sooth—what would you do?
I know—and so do you!

Then, having done what I just did
With not a frown to check or chill,
Suppose her red lips seemed to bid
Defiance to your lordly will;
Oh, tell me, sweet, what would you do?
I know—and so do you!

—[Eugene Field.

Hunting a Moonshiner

BY M. M. FOLSOM.

"We were very much puzzled over a certain locality in the Cut Log region of the Blue Ridge Mountains," said Revenue Collector Chapman, as he leaned back in his chair. "We knew very well that whisky was being made in the neighborhood, but so carefully concealed was the habitat of the moonshiners that we were unable to obtain any clue to it. There had been a distillery in that neighborhood some ten or a dozen years ago, run by a noted moonshiner—old Reub Davis—but times had become so hot for him that he suddenly decamped, giving out the report that he was going to Texas. It has been so long since his disappearance that people had almost forgotten him.

"Still we were puzzled. Our deputies could find evidence unimpeachable of the existence of a contraband distillery by hanging around the little cross-roads villages and attending the different gat herings where 'corn juice' and apple jack were plentiful; but although the base of supplies could be traced almost to the fountain head, the exact place of deposit could never be found. Many and many a weary tramp did we take among those rugged mountains and dark ravines, night and day, in sun and rain, but still we were baffled.

"Finally we decided on making a regular ring hunt for the culprit, and bright and early one morning I started out with three of my keenest deputies, determined to make a haul before night or else spend the frosty night in the woods. I sent two of the men in one direction and set out across the Cut Log ridge with McDonald.

"Reaching a point near the summit, I caught a whiff of the familiar flavor, and halting began to look around for some clue as to its source. Perched away up on the mountainside, overhanging a brawling brook that came tumbling down across the road we were traveling, I spied a shabby-looking cabin which would have appeared uninhabited save for a little curl of smoke ascending lazily from the rough rock chimney. Bidding McDonald remain with the horses, I climbed the mountain, and approaching the low doorway I accosted an old woman who was looking after her household work. Everything was as innocent and unsuspicious as if there was not a drop of contraband in forty miles of the spot.

"'May I get a light for my pipe?' I asked.

"'Ya-as; wait a minit and I'll fetch you a splinter.'

"'No, don't trouble. I'll just come in and get it myself.'

"'Oh, the house ain't fitten for ye to come into,' she replied, eyeing me suspiciously.

"'That's all right, ma'am. I'm used to that sort of thing.'

"As I said this I stepped in, and, advancing to the fireplace, I stooped as if to light my pipe, but at the same time it occurred to me that the chimney was unusually thick in the back wall.

"'Your old man isn't in?' I said.

"'I hain't got an old man.'

"'You're a widow, then?'

"'Yes, so fur as I know. My old man went off more'n ten years ago. Said he were a-goin' to Texas, and I hain't hearn a word from him from that day till this.'

"'Why did he leave?'

"'On acconnt of the revynue men. Ye see he used to make a little licker and they found out about it, and he had to skin ont."

"'What is your name?'

"'Davis, Sarah Ann Davis. I'm havin' a hard time of it, and have had these many yeers, with nobody to look after me but myself; but thank the Lord, I've managed to keep soul and body together."

All this time she was talking in such a meek and innocent way that my suspicions were half disarmed; but still I was unsatisfied, as that whiff of savory steam, that thick-back chimney, and the name of the woman, coupled with the history of old Reub. Davis, had aroused my suspicions.

"'I suppose a traveler couldn't get a little dram hereabouts?' I remarked?

"'God bless you, not as I knows of. I never tech it, for I'm a strick church member and ef I did I wouldn't know whar to start to git a drap of licker.'

"'Much obliged. Good morning.'

"'Good-by, sir. Wish I could accommodate ye, but I can't.'

"Descending the path I met a gawkish-looking lad driving an ox-team, loaded with wood, up a crooked road toward the cabin. He eyed me askant, but continued his toilsome journey without stopping to speak.

"'McDonald,' said I, 'you may think what you please, but we're right close to the den, if we only knew how to locate it.'

"Then I related all the circumstances, all the time casting about for some solution of the mystery which I became more and more convinced by some vague intuition existed near by. A few steps from the road that led from the woods to the cabin there was a thicket that obstructed the rude track just below where it intersected with the road we were travelling.

"'Mack, wait here a minute; there is no harm in a little investigation,' and I made my way down to the thicket, in which I noticed an old door shutter lying negligently, half concealed by the brambles. Making my way to it, I carefully lifted it up, and to my surprise, found the mouth of a cavern, which, though narrow, showed signs of recent use. Calling to McDonald to fasten the horses and join me, we were soon exploring the cave. A descent of a dozen steps brought us to a turn in the cave and a rough door. I gave it a kick, but there was no response, except a hollow reverberation which indicated a considerable apartment beyond.

"'Get me a rock and I'll break it in,' I called to McDonald, but just then I was startled by a shriek in the rear.

"'Don't kill him! Please don't kill him!' and down came the old woman I had seen at the cabin. 'If you won't kill him I'll let you in.'

"'We don't want to kill anybody,' I replied. 'So go ahead.'

"She produced a rusty key and unlocked the door, which grated roughly against the rock as it turned on its rude wooden hinges.

"'Come up, Reuben; they've found it out,' she cried, but no Reuben answered. 'Oh, you've scart him clean to death, fur he weren't well nohow,' and she dived into the cave and we at her heels. A slight glimpse of a smouldering blaze guided us, and we were soon blundering among tubs and kegs, from among which we dragged the body of a man.

"Wake up, old man, and kindle a light,' said I.

"'Mister, I'll go, ef you'll promise not to hurt me.'

"'No danger of that. Come on.'

"Well, sir, he was the most forlorn and abject specimen of moonshiner I ever saw. He looked as if he hadn't seen the light in ten years, and I think he hardly had. He had spent his days in the cave since he pretended to leave for Texas, venturing forth only at night, and then with every possible precaution.

"The cave, partly natural and partly artificial, extended as far as the center of the main highway, which ran along the side of the bluff at that point, and our men had ridden over it unsuspectingly hundreds of times.

"He brought the water through a covered pipe from a spring above the house, and by a cunningly-contrived counter-pipe, conveyed the smoke and steam to and up the rear of that double chimney, thus concealing every trace above. Below he let the slops down by a subterranean ditch to a point where the little brook descended into a wild and wooded glen, broken by many cascades, so that no trace of it could be discovered in that direction.

"The mouth of the cave was so carefully concealed that in hauling wood a few sticks could be thrown off, as if by accident, and carried down after dark, as were the raw materials for the distillery, and in the same manner the liquor could be taken out in small kegs and carted away.

"It looked almost like a shame to destroy such a place of ingenuity, but of course we did our duty, although the old man fairly blubbered as he saw his still broken up, his kegs removed, his tubs of mash overturned, and all his ingenious safeguards exposed to the gaze of the world. He was sent up for five years, but he did not serve out his time. The discovery and exposure, together with the enforced habits of prison life, proved the death of him."—[Atlanta Journal.

Rain in Japan.

During the summer season in Japan droughts are very frequent, and the rice fields, before so beautiful, presenting as they do all the different shades of green innumerable, gradually lose their brilliancy of color, turn yellow and parched and threaten the total destruction of the crop. Not only does the rice suffer, but the wells dry up and necessitate the carrying of water from long distances. So a drought in Japan is indeed a great calamity.

After waiting long and hoping for a downfall of rain, the people turn en masse to evoke the power of their deities to send them the saving showers. A procession is formed of perhaps 200 men, nearly naked, who, carrying straw emblems representing the sun with the rain pouring from it, and with long streamers having prayers written on them flying in the wind, proceed to the nearest river or bay, where the whole company wade into water until they are waist-deep, and, surrounding the emblems, pray aloud and throw water on the images with both hands.

After doing this several times the procession is reformed, when it proceeds to the temple to pray again. This ceremony is repeated several times, and should the rain come in abundance prayers are offered in thanksgiving; should it be only a shower they blame themselves for not having prayed fervently enough, and continue their devotions until a downpour takes place.

Another form of devotion for the same purpose takes place at nightfall, when a long boat is filled with men and paddled swiftly across the harbor, accompanying the prayers by the regular beatings of tom-toms and gongs. Sometimes at night, away down the bay, may be heard the weird sound of the tom-toms and the voices of the men gradually growing louder and louder as the boat approaches, each man bending to his paddle in regular time as it passes us swiftly and gradually disappears in the darkness, and is soon lost to sight and hearing.

All About the Human Heart.

The human heart is a hollow muscle of a conicle form placed between the two lungs and inclosed in the pericardium, or heart sac. The ordinary size of the heart in the adult is about 5 inches in length, 3½ inches in breadth at the broadest part and 2½ inches in thickness, and its weight is 10 to 12 ounces in men and 8 to 10 ounces in women. The increase in size is greatest and most rapid during the first and second years of life, its bulk at the end of the second year being exactly double what it originally was. Between the second and seventh years it is again almost double in size. A slower rate of growth then sets in and continues during the period of maturity of other portions of the body. After the fifteenth year up to the fiftieth the annual growth of the heart is about .061 of a cubic inch, the increase ceasing about the fiftieth year.—[Chicago Herald.

Ceylon's Wily Crocodiles.

The following is a fair example of how cunningly crocodiles, in common with all other wild animals, can conceal themselves in moments of danger: After a happy week spent in the jungle with a friend of mine, we halted for breakfast, before making the last stage for headquarters and home, at a place called Poonarhyn—Anglice, Garden of Flowers—and while at breakfast were amused by watching a number of crocodiles, about eight or ten, sunning themselves on the surface of a small lake or tank, as it is there called, of about an acre in extent. A sudden thought struck me.

"I say, Murray, what fun it would be to try and catch some of those beggars in a net." "Bravo," said he. "Let's try presently. Appu, send the horsekeeper to to the village and tell him to bring up all the men he can find and some long fishing nets. We will give a good santosum" (present).

The villagers scented some fun, and with the further stimulus of a santosum very soon turned up to the number of thirty. It was now 11 o'clock and scorching hot, the air quivering over the bare, burning, sandy plain in which the pond was situated. It was breast deep, as we knew, including about a foot or eighteen inches of heavy mud. We tied two nets together so as to make one long enough to reach across the tank, about thirty yards, and this was heavily weighted along the bottom and arranged to be drawn with long ropes from each shore.

Immediately behind the net came a line of men about a yard apart, with long, pointed poles with which to prod the mud along the bottom of the net, and so drive any malingering gentlemen into proper position in front of the net. My friend, self, and servants (for all entered into the joke) followed close up to the second line. Into it we all now went, splashing, shouting, stamping, and hauling, but—a big But—not a sign did we find of a single one of the brutes that we had seen before us when we came to the edge of the water. We dragged that water backward and forward more than once, but our only reward was a deadly thirst that lasted us till late that night.

They had burrowed deeper into the mud than we could reach them, for nothing—I doubt if even a rat—could have escaped unseen out of the water.—[Westminster Gazette.

Evolution of the Book.

Books are originally metal plates or the inner bark of trees. In many cabinets may be found the discharge of soldiers, written on plates. While an agriculturist at Benares, the sacred city of the Hindus, in Northern India, was recently tilling his ground, he came upon a copper plate. A search brought to light several others. Twenty-four of the plates are about eighteen inches long by twelve inches broad and three twelve inches by eight inches. The former have huge copper seals with rings attached to the plates, while the three, which appear to substitute one book, were linked together. The plates bear inscriptions relating to dealings in land in the time of Govind Chandra Deva, Samba 1196-1149. Hesiod's books were written on leaden tables; lead was used for writing and rolled up like a cylinder. Montfaucon notices a very ancient book of eight leaden leaves, which, on the back, had rings fastened by a small leaden rod to keep them together. They were afterward engraved on bronze. The laws of the Cretans were on bronze tablets; the Romans etched their public records on brass. The speech of Claudius, engraved on plates of bronze, is preserved at Lyons. Several bronze tablets have been dug up in Tuscany. Treaties between the Romans, Spartans and Jews were written on brass; and estates, for better security, were made over on this enduring material.—[New York Dispatch.

Not a Tyrant.

It is truly annoying to a plain every day citizen, to have his indisputable rights infringed upon by a great personage. It is easy to understand the state of mind of the hungry traveler confronted by pomp and power, as is related in this true story:

Tired and hungry, a traveler whom we may call Mr. Smith, entered a village inn and ordered a roast chicken. He sat down by the fire and took great comfort in watching the fowl roasting on the spit and thinking how fine the flavor would be. It was nearly done when a strange looking individual entered the kitchen. His costume was eccentric, but it was undoubtedly that of a great personage.

To the innkeeper he said with an imtient, and as it seemed to hungry Mr. Smith, insufferably haughty air, "Well, William, will that chicken be roasted soon?"

"Sir," cried Mr. Smith sternly, "that chicken is mine. I ordered it before you."

"What is that to me?" said the personage harshly.

"What is that to you?" cried Mr. Smith, faint with hunger and just indignation,

Then the intruder spoke again and more gently. "You see, sir, I want the turn-spit chain to complete my costume. I am going to represent the Black Prince at an entertainment at the Town Hall this evening."—[Youth's Companion.

Accomplishments of a Montana Girl.

Paul Van Cleve, a member of the Montana Legislature, owns a big sheep ranch in that State. His daughter Helen, aged fourteen years, is his constant companion in his rides about the ranch, and is reputed to be one of the most accomplished riders in that part of the country. She is a picturesque figure on horseback, as she dresses somewhat after the cowboy style, wearing trousers, colored shirt and broad sombrero, and rides in the true cowboy fashion, often bareback. She is also a good shot with the rifle. Although living in an isolated spot, Mr. Van Cleve has had his children carefully educated and his home is one of refinement, being in fact, a favorite social gathering place for ranch-owners for miles around.—[Illinois State Register.

An Ingenious Clock.

A firm in Calcutta, India, has lately completed a very ingenious timepiece in the shape of an eight day clock, which strikes the hours on a large full-toned gong and chimes the quarters on eight bells. In connection with the clock there is a perpetual calendar, which gives the correct days of all the various months, including the twenty-nine days of February in each year.

There is a military procession worked by the clock, representing various branches of the British army, consisting of artillery, cavalry and infantry, and the staff in review order. There is also a sentry on duty who salutes, a drummer who beats the drum, and a bugler who raises his bugle to his mouth every few minutes. All of these figures are arranged at the top of the dial. A musical instrument plays while the procession is marching in review.

Near the bottom of the clock is placed a military band, which is concealed by a curtain, which is raised every hour when the music is playing and the procession moving, and falls again immediately after the clock has struck, and remains drawn until the next hour. The case, made of ebonized mahogany, is about 6 feet high, 3 feet 6 inches wide, and 2 feet 6 inches deep, highly ornamented with brass trimmings.

The circles on the dial to show minutes, hours, days of the month, etc., are engraved and silvered. The centre and sides of the dial are richly enameled. At the sides of the case are massive brass ornamental handles and ornamental fretwork.—[New York Despatch.

Immense Crystals.

If somebody should find a diamond as big as a foot-ball, his discovery would hardly be more unexpected than one which has recently been made in Utah; relating to a kind of crystals, however, far less precious than diamonds. The discovery referred to is that of a deposit of selenium found near the Fremont River in a mound-like elevation formed by the washing and wearing away of the clay and sand surrounding it.

Selenide crystals are formed from the rare element selenium, which is related to sulphur, and was discovered in 1817 in the refuse of a sulphuric acid factory by the celebrated chemist, Berzelius.

In its vitreous form selenium is sometimes employed for optical purposes. Many years ago little medallion portraits of Berzelius were occasionally to be seen, cast in this substance which he had discovered.

Selenium has been found in small quantities in native deposits, notably at Culebras, in Mexico. But hitherto the selenide crystals obtainable have been small, being "measured by inches and weighed by ounces." Now, however, they have been obtained in the Utah deposit weighing as much as a thousand pounds!

Many tons of these crystals have been taken from the mound. Some of them are four and even five feet in length, with faces six inches broad. One huge crystal had nineteen small ones projecting out of it. As far as known this unique deposit has no rival in the world.—[Youth's Companion.

His First Experience.

John Smith was a clerk who had to work the telephone that had been newly fitted at his office. He will never forget his first experience with the instrument. On hearing the clatter of the bell he took down the receiver and heard his employer's voice asking for information concerning business. John was under the impression that as his employer was two miles away he ought to put his hand to his mouth like an ancient mariner on the stage, who is paid sixpence a night to do "Ship, ahoy!" business. He accordingly thundered his answer into the transmitter The answer came; "I don't understand you at all." Smith essayed again and again, but with no better result. A happy thought struck him when he had recovered his wind after the tenth blast; and he softly whispered to himself: "I wonder if the old idiot is deaf." His hair rose slowly on end as he heard the sound of his governor's voice coming softly from the receiver: "No, John, the old idiot is not deaf, and you can take a fortnight's notice." John now declares that telephones are frauds.—[Pittsburgh Dispatch.

A Difficult Operation.

Daisy Bedwell is the sixteen year-old daughter of Mr. and Mrs. S. G. Bedwell of Yazoo City, Miss. When she was four and a half years old she lost almost the entire lower jaw on the right side by necrosis. That side never grew, but the left side did, and pushed her chin around so much that it was under her right cheek.

An operation has just been performed on the young girl's face which relieved her of this hideous deformity. It took place at Roosevelt Hospital and was performed by Dr. Frank Hartley, and George Howe Winkler, professor of operative dentistry at the New York Dental School.

An incision was made in the neck, the bone sawed squarely in two, and the chin forced around to the front and held there permanently. On the lower jaw an upright bolt was soldered which slid up and down in a gold bar soldered to the upper jaw. A plate of teeth was placed on the right side, and Daisy went home a happy and pretty girl.—[New York News.

A Novel Business.

One of the novel business trades of Boston is that of a dealer in secondhand plate glass. Nearly all of this glass is bought by the dealer from insurance companies. The large plates of this kind of glass are insured when put in a window, and when any of them is broken the owner of the injured glass usually prefers that the insurance company should replace the broken piece rather than that he should be paid its price. The dealer in the secondhand glass contrives to utilize what remains of the unbroken part of the glass.—[Chicago Herald.

THE JOKERS' BUDGET.

JESTS AND YARNS BY FUNNY MEN OF THE PRESS.

Ought to Suffer—No Change in the Name—Circumstances Alter Cases—Natural Sight, Etc., Etc.

OUGHT TO SUFFER.

Barber—Does the razor feel sir?

Patron (groaning)—Umph! I hope it does. It deserves to.—[Chicago Record.

NO CHANGE IN THE NAME.

Scene on the deck of a mail steamer at sea. Æsthetic Passenger (to Old Salt)—Can you tell me, my good man, the name of that fine bird hovering about?

Old Salt.—That's a halbatross, sir.

Æ. P.—Dear me! quite a rara avis, is it not?

O. S.—Dunno, sir. I've always heerd it called a halbatross.

Æ. P.—Yes, yes, my good fellow, but I call that a rara avis just as I call you a genus homo.

O. S. (indignantly)—Oh, do you? Then I calls that a halbatross, just the same as I calls you a blooming humbug.—[Tit-Bits.

CIRCUMSTANCES ALTER CASES.

At the Hospital.—The physician on duty approached a bed and felt the pulse of one of the patients. "Ah!" he exclaimed, "he is much better than he was yesterday."

"That is true," answered the nurse, "but it isn't the same patient; the other man is dead and this one has taken his place."

"Ah! that alters the case. Well, never mind, go on with the same treatment."—[La Moda.

NATURAL LIGHT.

Shingiss—How's trade, Dinwiddie.

Dinwiddie—Light; decidedly light.

Shingiss (with malice aforethought)—But I thought you were in the heavy casting business.

Dinwiddie—No; quit that two months ago. I'm in the feather trade now.—[Pittsburg Chronicle Telegraph.

A TRICK OF THE TRADE.

Newsboy (a novice)—Extry speci-all! Collision of two men-of-war! Four hundred killed!

Bigger Newsboy—What an ass you are! If you go and tell folks all about it, nobody will want to buy the paper. Let me show you what you've got to shout; this is it:—"Extra speci-all! Aw, aw!—oh, oh!—wah, wah!—wow!—ho!—wah, wah, wah!—hoy!"—[Zur Erheiterung.

SHE WAS BOUND TO SAVE IT.

It was the highly cultivated girl's first effort at baking.

"Dear me!" she said; "there must be something wrong with that loaf of bread."

"I think," replied her mother, gently, "that you had better throw it away."

"Throw away the first bread I ever baked?"

"Yes; most of us have to, you know."

"Never! I know what I'll do. I'll put some cuneiform inscriptions on it and send it to the seminary museum."—[Washington Star.

A HUNTING EPISODE.

"Gee-Whittaker, Nimrod! You've shot your dog."

"Thank goodness! I've succeeded in hitting something at last."—[Truth.

DOUBLY DISTRESSFUL.

His borrowing has caused a loss
To him as well as me;
For I have lost the money loaned,
And he his memory.—[Puck.

PLACING A LIMIT.

"Will you love me forever?" she queried,
"Forever, dear, sir, and a day?"
"Yes, indeed," he with fervor, responded,
"At any rate—er—for a day."
—[Kansas City Journal.

A MATTER OF DOUBT.

Mr. F.—Your former servant girl wants me to hire her. Is she honest and reliable?

Dressmaker—I can't say. I have sent her to you with your bill five or six times, but she has never brought me back my money.—[Texas Siftings.

WHY NOT?

Bobby—Pa, do they call a young eagle an eaglet?

Pa—Yes, Bobby.

Bobby—Then I suppose a little bull is a bullet.—[Judge.

AN UNBLUSHING CONFESSION.

I held her hand, her little hand,
So soft, and small, and white,
I pressed it often to my lips,
And clasped its fingers tight,
That loving clasp my love declared,
And I was not ashamed
To own I loved her, for who could
For loving her be blamed?

She let her hand, her little hand,
Rest lovingly in mine,
My tender pressures she returned,
Like tendrils of a vine,
Her little fingers clasped mine close,
And her affection told.
And why not? She's my daughter, and
To-day she's four years old.
—[Somerville Journal.

NO ESCAPE.

I dreamt I dwelt in marble halls;
I felt at ease, with life content;
Till fancy brought the landlord's call;
He came, alas! to get the rent.
—[Buffalo Courier.

A NICE DISTINCTION.

Tourist—I notice you charge different prices for seats in your omnibus. How is that?

Omnibus Drive—It's this way. When we get to a hill the first-class passengers may keep their seats, the second-class passengers must get out and the third-class passengers must shove behind.—[Fliegende Blaetter.

THE GIFT OF A SEASON.

Sir Edgard Fitz Wales—Your Amewicans aw so chahmingly thoughtful, ye know."

Mr. Hobbles—In what way?

Sir Edgard Fitz Wales—Why—aw—after you've had your own summer, ye know, you have an Indian summer—foh the pooah natives, I suppose.—[Chicago Record.

A POST-NUPTIAL DISCOVERY.

"Why don't you want me to call you 'dear?'"

"Because it makes me feel so cheap."—[Puck.

CLASS IN GRAMMAR.

Teacher—Parse the sentence, "Yucatan is a peninsula."

Pupil (who never could understand grammar, anyhow)—Yucatan is a proper noun, nom'tive case, second person singular——

"How do you make that out?"

"First person Icatan, second person Yucatan, third person Hecatan; plural, first person, Wecatan; second per——"

"Go to your seat!"—[Chicago Tribune.

LIKE TWO PEAS.

Hicks—Speaking of the Foglesby twins, are they really so much alike?

Wicks—Yes, indeed; when one of them lies, the other will swear to it.—[Boston Transcript.

A CASE IN POINT.

A late judge, whose personal appearance was as unprepossessing as his legal knowledge was profound and his intellect keen, interrupted a female witness.

"Humbugged you, my good woman? What do you mean by that?" said he.

"Well, your honor," replied the woman, "I don't know how to explain it exactly; but if a girl called you a handsome man, she would be humbugging you."

TOUGH ALREADY.

"Well, Willie, how did you like it?" asked the fond mamma, when her angel child returned from his first day at the public school.

"Bully!" ejaculated the cherub, with a new light in his eyes. "But, say, don't call me 'Willie,' my name's Bill."—[Detroit Tribune.

A SOFT PLACE.

Tramp—Say, boss, don't yer want ter hire a man?

Farmer—Wal, I dunno; I s'pose I might use you as a scarecrow.

Tramp—Thank yer, boss. That's the first encouraging word I've had since money went up ter a premium in New York.—[Boston Transcript.

A LARGE FIGURE.

"I understand Philpotts is a large figure in local politics?"

"You bet. Philpotts weighs 324 pounds.—[Chicago Record.

LIE IN WEIGHT.

Boxer—Who do you think are the champion light weights of America?

Sparrer—Coal dealers.—[Harlem Life.

AMBIGUOUS.

Screeder—Don't you think my literary distinctly original?

Snarler—Certainly; nobody ever wrote in that style before.—[Judy.

HIS REASON.

"Why do you cut up such antics when you feed your turkeys, Mr. Farmer?"

"Oh! I'm trying to make game of them."—Washington Star.

A HOME REMEDY.

"What ails yee, sir?"

"My conscience is troubling me, Bridget."

"Why not put a linseed poultice on it, sir, that niver fails to cure."—[Harlem life.

CRYING FOR HELP.

"What is the idea in calling a consultations of physicians?"

"Oh, that's when the doctor, who originally took the case, can't think of any more excuses to give to the family."—[Detroit Tribune.

A PLACE TO SHUN.

He—I like the room, and perhaps I'll hire it, but I hope no one in the house plays the piano.

Landlady—Only my youngest daughter, and she is only just beginning!—[Fliegende Blatter.

MONEY GOING ABROAD.

"My wife has an absolute genius for making money go a long way, especially in the matter of dress."

"Indeed!"

"Yes; she buys all her gowns in Paris now."—[Detroit Tribune.

NOT ENCOURAGING.

Nervous passenger—Why are you steaming along at such a fearful rate through this fog!

Ocean Captain (reassuringly)—Fogs are very dangerous, madam; and I am always in a hurry to get out of them.—[Tit-Bits.

SELF-SATISFIED.

Figg—What! you don't call Muliman an opinionated man?

Fogg—I consider Muliman, as the world goes, a fair minded fellow. He is never biased in favor of other people's opinions, and he is entirely devoid of prejudice against his own convictions.—[Boston Transcript.

Queer Bridal Feasts.

Marriage celebrations and marriage customs follow in the new world many of the customs of the old world. Sackposset, the drink of Shakespeare's time, a rich, thick concoction of boiled ale, eggs and spices, was drunk at New England weddings, as we learn from the pages of Judge Sewall's diary, but it did not furnish a very gay wassail, for the Puritan posset-drinking was preceded and followed by the singing of a psalm—and such a psalm! a long, tedious, drawling performance from the Bay Psalm Book.

The bride and groom and bridal party walked in a little procession to the meeting house on the Sabbath following the marriage. We read in the Sewall diary of a Sewall bride thus "coming out," or "walking-out bride," as it was called in Newburyport. Cotton Mather thought it expedient to thus make public with due dignity the marriage. In some communities the attention of the interested public was further drawn to the newly married couple in what seems to us a very comic fashion. On the Sabbath following the wedding the gayly dressed bride and groom occupied a prominent seat in the gallery of the meeting-house, and in the middle of the sermon they rose and slowly turned round to display complacently on every side their wedding finery.—[American Folk Lore Journal.

THE CENTRE REPORTER.

FRED. KURTZ, EDITOR AND PUBLISHER.

TERMS.—One year, $1.50, when paid in advance. Those in arrears subject to previous terms, $2.00 per year.

ADVERTISEMENTS.—20 cents per line for three insertions, and 5 cents per line for each subsequent insertion. Other rates made made known on application.

CENTRE HALL, PA., THURS. NOV. 9

"WHY ARE FARMERS POOR?"

"Why are the farmers poor?" is a question which the Republicans are now wrestling with indifferent success. The real answer to the question is that if farmers are poor it is because legislation for the creation of a market and of staple prices has failed miserably, and because the financial legislation of the Republican party has been ruinous. The failures in this direction are too plain to be overlooked.

There had never been so pretentious an effort made for the protection and betterment of the farmer as that made by the McKinley bill. But when it was drawn up it was condemned in the now famous words of James G. Blaine, "It will not create a market for another bushel of wheat or barrel of pork." Then was made known as a special effort to advantage the farmers—the reciprocity clause—was tacked into the original bill. Under the operation of this clause every Republican paper since the ratification of reciprocity treaties has given figures to show how it has increased exports of breadstuffs. But now a representative Republican organ gives other figures showing how during the past nine months exports of breadstuffs have decreased in quantity and more largely in value. This decrease is laid to the machinations of the "Europeans who prey upon us." There is not a word of explanation of what the reciprocity countries are doing; no word of explanation as to why the people who were to be cut off from the list of purchasers is the creation of a "home market for products" are now held responsible for the drop in a market last year inflated by crop failures abroad.

Farmers may be sure, and Republicans know very well, that nobody will buy in an unfair market unless compelled to. Last year Europeans were compelled to buy here. This year they are independent and can afford to wait for Americans to come down to the price they are willing to give, and if that is not taken they are perfectly willing that the Americans shall take their wares home again. There is no inducement for them to buy here. The quantity and value of our exports do not depend so much upon our own financial legislation as upon the wants and the prejudices of purchasers abroad.

Financial legislation injures farmers most at home. Fear of tariff revision does not affect their crops, but scarcity of money and uncertainty of collections affect their incomes. Agricultural depression in the west is not to be cured by continued silver purchases; unrestricted commerce would do more for agricultnre than government purchases of all the silver mines in the country. A quick sale and sure collection would bring the farmer more certain riches than a private mine. What the farmers need is immediate relief from the ills of Republican legislation. They have unrestricted commerce to enlarge their market and their profits abroad and they must have repeal of the Sherman law to insure prompt returns at home.—Harrisburg *Patriot*.

THE election, on Tuesday, was so quiet one could almost have heard a snowflake drop.

AN alleged one-legged ghost is frightening the credulous people near Homewood, Pa. Since a two-legged ghost can't hurt a person, why get scared over a one-legged spook?

THE BRIGHT SIDE.

IT IS a singular fact that, with the exception of wheat, all farm products bring the same prices as before the war. Oats then, by the bag of 3 bushels brought $1; now it is about the same and often higher. Corn sold for 40c out of the field and is still the same. Potatoes sold at 25 to 50c, while now they bring from 25 to 60c. Pork and beef sell for the same as before the war. Poultry, butter and eggs bring better prices now than formerly. Apples, which at one time were hardly saleable now bring good prices.

All agricultural implements cost only half what they once did. Groceries and dry goods sell for one-third to one-half less than in former years. Land can be purchased for one half what it cost some years ago. This is true so far as concerns Centre county and the rest of the state, and it is a bright rather than a gloomy view to take of the situation.

Those who paid high prices for land years ago, get the prices for their products, now yet, that prevailed at that time, wheat only having fallen in the past two years. Those who buy farms now, get them very low and have benefit of old prices for their products and should find farming quite profitable at half price for land, implements, stores, goods, etc.

Now is a safe time to invest in farming lands, as real estate has reached its lowest ebb, and ten years hence will find it enhanced in value from 10 to 20 per cent.

THE next important question to come before congress, when it re-assembles next month, will be the repeal of the M'Kinley tariff which protects the capitalists, and enacting a revenue tariff that will be just to all.

In the last three elections the Democrats made the M'Kinley tariff the issue and carried each time by an unprecedented majority against tariff taxes. M'Kinleyism must go.

THE Populists believe the silver business will give them the Presidency next time. Happy Populists! altho badly licked. They are speculating as to who shall be their nominee—Jerry Simpson, Peffer or Windbag Allen.

THE number of foreigners who visited the Chicago fair is given as 25,000 which is shown by the records of the steamship companies.

ABUSE OF SECRET ORDERS.

THE *Watchman* last week intimated that one of the opposition nominees, a member of a secret order, tried to work the order for his political benefit, soliciting votes from members because of his being a member also. This is simply prostituting a noble order to gutter politics and is unwarranted by the rules of the Odd Fellows and Masons. No true and sincere member of such order is under any obligation to heed an appeal made for such a purpose. We believe we could cite a case where an individual joined every secret order within reach with no other motive than the hope of getting into office thereby; but there was disappointment, as members were not willing see their order dragged down to the uses of unworthy men. It is almost impossible to keep a secret order entirely free from such material, as the unholy motive does not become apparent until a membership has been gained.

"BIRDS of a feather flock together," means that one can always judge a person by the company he keeps. And it holds true in nearly every instance.

GEORGE TEEMER, the United States Inspector at the Central Stock Yards, in Pittsburg, states that, in his opinion, the country is freer from diseased cattle at the present time than it has been for years.

SPEAKING of the silver bill, Senator Voorhees said, the other day, "The darkest hour for the bill was after Senator Sherman's famous interview, a month ago, in which he encouraged its enemies and discouraged its friends by declaring in the strongest terms that unconditional repeal could never pass the senate. I felt that blow more than any other in the long contest and in my judgment it prolonged the fight at least two weeks. Mr. Sherman was very anxious for a compromise embracing the issue of bonds and that was the meaning and purpose of his strong speech in the senate when he arraigned the Democratic side of the chamber for having so long delayed an effort to compromise.

THE TAX foot ball makes upon the physical endurance of players is shown by the fact that eleven of the players at Harvard University are on the sick list. The record of ailments includes bronchitis, pneumonia, disjointed ankle, wrenched knee, injured shoulder and other kindred complaints. These have resulted from the contests that are only considered preliminary games while the games that involve the hardest knocking and tackling have yet to be played.

"SOME say farming does not pay, but I cleared over $1,000 on my 100-acre farm last year," says a Kennett township, Chester county, farmer.

Santander, in Spain, has the great sensation now; an explosion of a vessel with near 2000 cases of dynamite; 300 persons blown to pieces; city almost ruined and hundreds of craft in the harbor sunk. Where will the next horror be?

Saturday was wet, but the Princetonians and the Pennsylvania University football teams played their game all the same near Philadelphia in spite of the mud and right in the mud just like other hogs. Thousands looked on.

THE Spanish government is making warlike preparations against the Moors in great contrast to its professions of expected peace. Eight thousand men are kept in readiness to start for Melillo within 24 hours after notice that they are wanted, while before Sunday 14,000 troops will be concentrated in Andalusia, from the ports of which province they could be rapidly carried to Morocco. Munitions of war are being forwarded to Melilla in extra ordinary quantities.

Pendergast, the assassin of Carter Harrison, can get no lawyer to take his case; when the trial takes place the court will have to appoint some one to defend him.

SHERIFF'S SALES.—BY VIRTUE OF SUNdry writs of Fieri Facias Levari Facias and Venditioni Exponas issued out of the Court of Common Pleas and to me directed, there will be exposed to public sale, at the court house, in the borough of Bellefonte, on Saturday November 25th, A. D. 1893, at 1 o'clock p. m. the following described real estate:

All that certain messuage, tenement and lot of ground situate in Spring township, Centre county, Pa., bounded and described as follows: Beginning at stones, thence by the road north 23 degrees, east 13 perches to stones, thence by land of Thomas Billington's heirs north 40 degrees—12 perches to stones, thence by land late of Jacob Roop, north 24 degrees, west 19 perches to stones, thence by land late of Robert Stewart, south 69 degrees, west 13 perches to stones, thence by residence of John Barr lands to the place of beginning. Thereon erected a house, stable and other outbuildings.

Seized, taken in execution, and to be sold as the property of H, C. Quigley, administrator &c., of Leah Lambert, deceased, &c.

ALSO

All that certain lot or piece of ground situate in the borough of Howard, Centre county, Pa. bounded and described as follows: On the east by Grove street, on the west by wagon alley, on the north by an alley, and on the south by lot of Mrs. Clara Schenck. Fronting 118 feet on Grove street, and extending back 200 feet to Wagon alley, thereon is erected a two-story frame building the main building being 32x20 feet with a two-story kitchen in rear 14 x 16 feet, and in rear of kitchen a work house with shed roof, with porch in front of main building and on south side.

Seized, taken in execution, and to be sold as the property of D. W. Schenck and Maria Schenck his wife.

ALSO.

All that certain piece or parcel of land situate in Penn township, Centre county, Pa., bounded and described as follows: Beginning at a post, thence along the turnpike road north 64 degrees, east 4 perches to a post, thence along an alley south 27 degrees, east 10 perches to a stone, thence along an alley south 64 degrees, west 4 perches to a stone, thence along lot No. 7, north 27 degrees, west 15 perches to the place of beginning, containing 40 perches neat measure and marked in the general plan of lots of Coburn as No. 8. Thereon erected a good two-story dwelling house stable, and other outbuildings.

Seized, taken in execution, and to be sold as the property of Rebecca Kerstetter and Joel Kerstetter.

ALSO

All that lot of ground situate in Haines township, Centre county, Pa., containing one and one-half acres, more or less, bounded and described as follows: Beginning at a post in public road leading from Woodward to Coburn, thence along said road by lands of John C. Motz. South 54½ degrees, west 10 perches to a post in said road, thence along said road and lands of Henry Musser, south 17 degrees, east 5 4-10 perches to a post, thence by other land lots of L. F. Albright deceased, south 30 degrees, east 2 perches to a post, thence by same north 54¼ east 11 3-10 perches to a post, thence by the same north 30 degrees, west 7 6-10 perches to the place of beginning. Thereon erected a two-story dwelling h use, stable and other outbuildings.

Seized, taken in execution, and to be sold as the property of Philip Bowersox.

ALSO

All that certain messuage tenement and tract of land situate in the township of Boggs in Centre county, Pa., aforesaid bounded and described as follows: Beginning at a post thence north 13 degrees, east 33 perches, thence north 65 degrees, west 10 perches, thence north 68 degrees, west 13 perches to stones, thence north 68 degrees, west 32 perches to a pine, thence north 3 degrees, west 22 perches, thence west 9 perches, thence north 14 degrees, west 16 perches, thence north 5 degrees, east 18 perches to a white oak stump, thence north 58 degrees, east 60 perches, thence north 35 degrees, west 12 perches to a white pine, thence north 25 degrees, east 10 perches, thence north 9 degrees, east 21 perches to a pine, thence north 4 degrees, east 66 perches, thence north 4 degrees, west 33 perches, thence north 13 degrees west 24 perches, then e north 29 degrees, east 22 perches, thence south 75 degrees, east 58 perches, thence south 10½ degrees, west 70 perches, thence south 33½ west 10 perches to a stone, thence south 20 degrees, west 13 perches, thence south 21 degrees, east 4 perches to a white oak, thence north 81 degrees, east 66 perches, thence north 65 degrees, east 8 perches, thence north 62 degrees, east 22 perches to a white oak, thence north 62 degrees east 16 perches to a white pine, thence south 24 degrees, east 2¼ perches, thence north 62 degrees, east 20 perches, thence south 41 degrees, east 32 perches, thence south 46 degrees, west 20 perches to stones, thence south 68 degrees, west 16 perches, thence south 56 degrees, 22 perches, thence south 32degrees, west 30 perches, thence south 62 degrees, west 19 perches to a thorn, thence south 76 degrees, west 24 perches thence south 4 degrees, west 134 perches to a white oak, thence south 11 degrees, west 14 perches to stones, thence north 77 degrees, west 58 perches, thence north 35 degrees, west 18 perches, thence north 22 degrees, west 24 perches to the place of beginning, containing 195 acres and 144 perches net measure. Thereon erected a two-story dwelling house, barn and other outbuildings.

Seized, taken in execution, and to be sold as the property of John Curtin.

ALSO

All that certain lot of ground situate in Boggs township, bounded and described as follows. On the north-east by lot of Mrs. G. R Quick, on the south-east by lot of Mrs. David Watson, and on the west by public road. Containing ¼ of an acre more or less. Thereon erected a frame bank barn.

Seized, taken in execution and to be sold as the property of George R. Quick.

ALSO

All that certain messuage or tenement and tract of land lying and being in the township of Rush, Centre county, Pa., and described as follows: Commencing at a point on the west line of Walnut street on south side addition to Philipsburg. Said point being between A and B streets and at the corner of land now owned by Thomas Easton, Jr., thence in a westerly direction along line of Easton's land a distance of one hundred and forty-eight perches (148) more or less to an alley, thence in a southerly direction along said alley a distance of thirty-two feet [32] more or less to line of land owned by Edward Henderson, thence in an easterly direction along the line of same one hundred and fifty-one feet more or less to the line of Walnut street, thence in a southerly direction along the line of said street a distance of thirty-three feet, more or less to the place of beginning, having thereon erected a two-story frame dwelling house and other outbuildings.

Seized, taken in execution, and to be sold as the property of Alfred Mayer and Mary Alice Mayer.

ALSO

All that certain lot or piece of ground situate in Marion township, Centre county, Pa., bounded and described as follows: On the north by lands of R. C and J. Curtin, on the east by lands of Jacob Bridgens, on the south by lands of Henry Tibbens and H. Brockerhoff's heirs and on the west by land of John Clark. Containing 66 acres, no improvements.

ALSO

2.

All that certain messuage or tenement and lot of ground situate in the township of Spring, Centre county, Pa., bounded and described as follows: Beginning at post at Logan Branch near the bend below Valentine's old Furnace, thence by land of Robert Valentine north 77¾ degrees, east 39 perches to post, thence by land of Isaac May et al north 12½ degrees, west 6 perches to stones, thence by lands same south 76¾ degrees, west 32 perches to post, thence by Logan's Branch up the several courses of the stream to the place of beginning. Containing one acre and 53 perches. Having thereon erected one two-story frame dwelling house, barn and other outbuildings.

Seized, taken in execution, and to be sold as the property of Samuel Tibbens.

ALSO

All that certain piece of land situate in Marion township, Centre county, Pa., being part of all that certain tract of land surveyed in the warrantee name of Jeremiah Jackson and bounded and described as follows. Beginning at the north-west corner of said Jeremiah Jackson tract thence north 41 degrees, east 229 7-10 perches along said Jackson line to a point, thence south 20 degrees, east to line of land of Perry McDowell thence south 45 degrees, west along said line of McDowell to the western boundary line of said Jackson tract, thence along said westerly line of the Jackson tract north 20 degrees west to the place of beginning, containing 125 acres more or less. No improvements.

Seized, taken in execution, and to be sold as the property of J. P. Findley.

ALSO

All that certain lot or piece of land situate in the township of Rush, county of Centre, and state of Pennsylvania, bounded and described as follows: Beginning at the north-west corner of the said lot, thence along Curtin street south 62 degrees, east 40 feet to a post, thence south 28 degrees, west 60 feet to a post, thence by the residue of the larger lot of which this is a part, north 62 degrees, west 40 feet to lands of Morgan Hale and Company, thence along the said lands of Morgan Hale and Company, north 28 degrees, east 60 feet to Curtin street and place of beginning. Thereon erected a house and other outbuildings.

Seized, taken in execution and to be sold as the property of Wm. F. Davis.

ALSO

All that certain tract of land situate in Union township, bounded and described as follows: On the north by lands of Sylvanus, Lucas, on the south by lands of ——Warner, on the east by lands of Enoch Hugg, and on the west by lands of Peter S. Bush, containing about 40 acres more or less. Thereon erected a good house, barn and other outbuildings.

Seized, taken in execution and to be sold as the property of Grant Davidson.

ALSO

All that certain lot or piece of ground situate on the south side of Beaver street, in the borough of Bellefonte, Centre County, Pa., bounded and described as follows, to wit: Beginning on the south side of Beaver street 100 feet east from McClains alley, thence southwardly 200 feet to line at right angles to Beaver street to Ardell's alley, thence eastwardly along said Ardells alley 50 feet to lot of Marshall Derr, thence northwardly along said lot of Marshall Derr 200 feet to Beaver street, thence westward ly along said Beaver street 50 feet to the place of beginning. Thereon erected a dwelling house and other outbuildings.

Seized, taken in execution, and to be sold as the property of A. C. Loneberger.

TERMS—No deed will be acknowledged until purchase money be paid in full.

W. A. ISHLER,
Sheriff.

COURT PROCLAMATION.—Whereas the Hon. A. O. Furst, President Judge of the Court of Common Pleas of the 49th Judicial district, consisting of the counties of Centre and Huntingdon, and the Hon. Thomas F. Riley, and the Hon. C. A. Faulkner Associate Judges in Centre, having issued their precept bearing date the 30th day of Oct. 1893 to me directed for holding a Court of Oyer and Terminer and general Jail Delivery and Quarter Sessions of the Peace in Bellefonte, for the county of Centre, and commence on the 4th Monday of Nov. the 27th day of Nov. 1893, and to continue two weeks. Notice is hereby given to the Coroner, Justices of the Peace, Aldermen, and Constables of said county of Centre, that they be then and there in the proper persons at 10 o'clock in the forenoon of said day, with their records, inquisitions, examinations, and their own remembrances, to do those things which to their office appertains to be done, and those who are bound in recognizances to prosecute against the prisoners that are or shall be in the jail of Centre county, be then and there to prosecute against them as shall be just.

Given under my hand at Bellefonte the 30th day of Oct. in the year of our Lord, 1893, and the one hundred and seventeenth year of the Independence of the United States.

WM. A. ISHLER,
Sheriff.

THREE DOLLARS A WEEK FOR LIFE.

HERE IS A SNAP FOR BRAINY PEOPLE—THE LATEST THING OUT.

In order to introduce The Canadian Agriculturist into New homes, the publishers have decided to present an unusually attractive reward list for their Great Eighth Half Yearly Literary Attraction for the summer of 1893, which closes Oct. 1. They have entered into a written agreement to pay through the Judges all the rewards offered below:

HOW TO SECURE A REWARD.—Those who become subscribers can compete free of charge. All that is necessary is to take a few sheets of paper and make all the words you can out of the letters in th theree words, "World's Columbian Expositson," and send them to us, inclosing $1 for six months subscription to either The Canadian Agriculturist or The Ladies' Home Magazine, two of the choicest illustrated periodicals of the day.

The sender of the largest list will receive $3 per week for life; 2nd, $1,000 in gold; 3rd, $500; 4th, $250; 5th, $100; 6th, Ticket to World's Fair and ten days expenses; pianos, organs, ladies' and gents' gold and silver watches, silver tea services, diamond rings, and over 10,000 other rewards, making altogether the most valuable prize list ever offered by any publisher. Send for printed list of former prize-winners.

RULES.—Foreign or obsolete words not counted. 2, Letters cannot appear oftener than they appear in the words. "World's Columbian Exposition"—that is, the word "riddle," for instance, could not be used, because there is but one "d" in the three words, etc. 3 Names of persons and places barred. 4 No charge for packing or shipping, but all prize winners will be expected to help us to extend our circulation. 5. All lists containing over 100 correct words will receive a special reward.

JUDGES.—The following well-known gentlemen have consented to act as judges and will see that the prizes are fairly awarded—Commodore Calcutt, (Proprietor Calcutt's Line of Steamers), Peterborough, and Mr. W. Robeston, President Times Printing Company, Peterborough.

AGENTS WANTED—We pay $1 to $5 per day salary (no commission) to men, women, boys and girls. Write for particulars. Register all money letters. Address, AGRICULTURIST PUB. CO., (Ltd), Peterborough, Canada.

WANTED.—SALESMEN, TO SELL OUR choice and hardy nursery stock. Many special varieties to offer both in fruits and ornamentals, and controlled only by us. We pay commission or salary, give exclusive territory and pay weekly. Write us at once and secure choice of territory. MAY BROTHERS,
Nurserymen,
15jun5m Rochester, N. Y.

ADMINISTRATOR'S NOTICE.—LETTERS of Administration upon the estate of Michael Tibbens, deceased, of Gregg township, having been lawfully granted to the undersigned, she would respectfully request all persons knowing themselves indebted to the estate to make immediate payment, and those having claims against the same to present them duly authenticated for settlement.

ANNA M TIBBENS,
oct19-6t Penn Cave P. O.

ADMINISTRATOR'S NOTICE.—LETTERS of Administration upon the estate of Catharine Gentzel, dec'd, of Gregg township, having been lawfully granted to the undersigned he would respectfully request all persons knowing themselves indebted to the estate to make immediate payment, and those having claims against the same to present them duly authenticated for settlement.

JAMES D GENTZEL, Adm'r.
nov2-6t Spring Mills.

ESTRAY.—A CHESTERWHITE BROOD sow, with rings in nose, strayed from my premises about October 1st, 1893. Any person giving information leading to recovery of same will be suitably rewarded. F. D. LEE,
oct 26-3t Potters Mills

PUBLIC SALE.—A GOOD TWO-STORY dwelling house, with good summer house on it, and lot, in Coburn, will be sold cheap at private sale. A good property and well located, a bargain. Apply to,

LUCY M. AUMAN,
nov.9-4t Potters Mills.

CAUTION.—ALL PERSONS ARE HEREBY cautioned against selling my husband, C. C. Auman, anything on my account, as I will pay no bills, or debts whatever contracted by him. LUCY M. AUMAN.
nov9-3t Potters Mills.

$5 $10 and $20. Genuine Confederate Bills only five cents each; $50 and $100 bills 10 cents each; 25c and 50c shinplasters 10 cents each; $1 and $2 bills 25 cents each. Sent securely sealed on receipt of price. Address, CHAS. D. BARKER, 90 S. Forsyth St., Atlanta, Ga.

Too Much Married Preacher.

Up in Massachusetts, three wives have established their claims on Rev. Harry L. Strickland, about thirty-five years old, who has preached in the Congregational churches of Hatchville and Wamquit for eighteen months' and his shocked people have promptly discarded him.

Strickland was recently married in Boston, but a few weeks ago a Providence woman heard him preach and remembered his having lived there and been married four years ago. Wife No. 2 was brought to that place, and Strickland caimly admitted her charges. He has another wife in England. Wife No. 2 will get a divorce.

——Go to Lewins, Bellefonte, for your clothing. Their styles are perfect in every respect. Suits neat in pattern, stylishly cut and elegantly made. Nothing quite so good anywhere.

——Subscribe for the REPORTER.

- A BIG BARGAIN! -

A WONDER FOR THE PRICE!

THINK OF IT!

A Child's All Wool Suit and Overcoat, both made of same material for

$7.00

OR

$3.50 A PIECE.

See them. They are the greatest bargain we ever offered.

FAUBLE'S,

BROCKERHOFF ROW. - BELLEFONTE, PA.

Can't Be Excelled!

For the execution of all kinds of Job Work, at low prices. We have new equipment throughout, including all the latest faces of type, new, fast presses, etc., and can furnish anything from a Wedding Invitation to a large poster.

Try it.

It Won't Win.

The buisness man who gets his job printing done out of town instead of patronizing the local newspaper office, is not, to say the least, intensely public spirited. Of course, if he can get better work and better prices, it is all right, but as a rule he can't do it. A printing office in your own town is much more likely to take pains to give you a good quality of stock and do a good job than out-of-town office that perhaps never expects another job from you. If you save anything at all by it the amount is so small that it does not justify you. The quality generally corresponds pretty accurately with the price. The way to build up industries in your town is to patronize them. All things being equal the local business man is entitled to your patronage. It is your duty as a good citizen to patronize your neighbors, who will have many an opportunity to do you a good turn. No other man, unless it be the minister, does anything like the amount of gratuitous work for the public that the local newspaper man does. No other man does half so much for the general interest of the town. Think over this a little, and the next time you are asked to send your job printing out of town, tell the genial solicitor who stuffs you with fairy tales that the Lord has blessed you with a better sense of public decency than that. Tell him you expect your local newspapers to stand by you, and that you expect to be several dollars ahead at the end of the year and have a clear conscienceto boot by standing by them. —Pnnxsutawney Spirit.

Fool the Judge.

Judge Savidge, of Sunbury, is out a five dollar bill on sharpers whose base of operation is in Chicago. Last week the judge's wife and two sons were at the great fair. One day in the absence of the judge an expressman called at the house with a package addressed to one of the judge's sons. It was a C. O. D. package costing $3.50 and the express charges, were $1.50, it coming from Chicago. The hired girl supposing that it was all right paid the $4.75 and the expressman went off and shipped the money to Chicago. In the evening the judge returned home and the girl informed him of the package's arrival. He said it was something that Mrs. Savidge, had sent home he supposed, so nothing more was thought of the matter. The next day the judge decided to open the box; when he did so he was surprised to find half a dozen bottles of medicine, which no one had ordered, but which some smart Chicagoan had sent to him C. O. D.

WE'RE OUT OF DEBT.

Pennsylvania's Finances Are in Excellent Shape at Present.

The state of Pennsylvania is practically out of debt, and to-day could pay every outstanding bond if called upon at a moment's notice from the amount of cash on hand. The sinking fund has $1,700,000. Allegheny railroad bonds, a gilt-edged security; $3,450,000 United States 4 per cent. and $700,000 in cash, almost $6,000,000 in all. Added to this there is $6,554,040,75 which was in the general fund when Treasurer Morrison slammed the door of the safe at the close of business on October 31st.

Specimen Cases.

S. H. Clifford, New Cassel, Wis., was troubled with Neuralgia and Rheumatism, his stomach was disordered, his Liver was affected to an alarming degree, appetite fell away, and he was terribly reduced in flesh and strength. Three bottles of Electric Bitters cured him.

Edward Shepherd, Harrisburg, Ill., had a running sore on his leg of eight years' standing. Used three bottles of Electric Bitters and seven boxes of Bucklen's Arnica Salve, and his leg is sound and well. John Speaker, Catawba, O., had five large Fever sores on his leg, doctors said he was incurable. One bottle Electric Bitters and one box Bucklen's Arnica Salve cured him entirely. Sold by J. D. Murray, Druggist.

School Report.

Report of the Centre Hill school, Potter township, for the month ending October 27th, 1893: Number of pupils enrolled; male, 8, female 16, total 24. Average attendance; male, 4; female 11, total 15. Per cent. of attendance; male, 98, female, 98, total 98. Jennie Beaver, Annie Beaver, Lizzie Alexander, Gertie Burkholder, and John Burkholder, were present every day during the month.

R. S. KERR,
Teacher.

Thanksgiving.

President Cleveland has issued his proclamation naming Thursday, November 30, as a day of thanksgiving.

Turkeys playing sick or roosting high about that time, may save their heads.

——A pron gingham worth 7c. at 4c., brown sugar worth 6c, six pounds for 25 cents; good toweling, 4½ cts., bed blankets, .96, per pair, hand saws, 25c., calico worth 7c. at 4c., ladies vests worth 50c. for 30c. at—C. P. Long & Co., Spring Mills.

——REPORTER only $1.50 per year.

An Old Friend.

In a series of interviews with members of the last congress, 31 out of 43 remarked that they were readers of *The Youth's Companion*. For definite and trustworthy information on the questions of the day it is really unique, while the high character of its stories, the wide field covered by its special articles, and its contributions from the most famous writers in Europe and America, are well known.

Its program for next year seems brighter than ever. Some of the important stories are: "The Deserter," by Harold Frederick; a Tale of the Great Mutiny in India, by Sara Jeannette Duncan; several Romances of the Sea, by W. Clark Russel; Tales of the War, and of the Frontier in Early Days. Henry M. Stanley contributes two thrilling narratives from Darkest Africa, and Archibald Forbes writes of his "Closest Call." Naval Battles are described by Admirals, and Military Life by Generals. Then there are articles on Choosing an Occupation, Boys Who Should Not Go to College, Physical Training, Recreations of all kinds, and many other practical subjects.

Another pleasant feature is the charming picture of a young lady of colonial times, "Sweet Charity," reproduced in colors from a painting by Ferris, which is presented to all subscribers who send their $1.75 for a new subscription or a renewal.

May Die for His Pride.

The boarding house of Rev. G. W. Dunlap, Williamsport, Pa., was the scene last Saturday evening a week ago of a novel blood-letting episode. Among the boarders was Earnest Brown, about twenty-two years old, who had come to town four weeks ago from Denver. That evening he came home, paid his week's board, and after supper went alone to his room to dress. Soon cries for assistance were heard, and he was found lying on the bed, bleeding profusely. A son of Rev. Dunlap summoned Dr. W. E. Glosser, who found Brown suffering from a deep knife cut in his right side, which the patient declares was self-inflicted. At the hospital the patient states that he was dressing, and that his necktie wouldn't fit to suit him, and that in anger he grabbed his knife and thrust the blade into his side. He may not recover.

Agents Wanted.

Energetic agents wanted in every town, county and state, to introduce our "Lace Curtains," Pillow Shams, Bed sets, Chenille Table Covers and Chenille Curtains. We offer the most liberal terms and guarantee exclusive Agency. Goods furnished direct from manufacturer at lowest possible prices. Fine assortment of Patterns and qualities. Every agent accepting an Agency from us can make an independent living. Write for terms and particulars; full information free.

NORTH BRITISH LACE MILLS.
sep14-3m 115 Worth St. N. Y.

THE BEST PLASTER.—Dampen a piece of flannel with Chamberlain's Pain Balm and bind it on over the seat of pain. It is better than any plaster. When the lungs are sore such an application on the chest and another on the back, between the shoulder blades, will often prevent pneumonia. There is nothing so good for a lame back or a pain in the side. A sore throat can nearly always be cured in one night by applying a bandage dampened with Pain Balm. 50 cent bottles for sale by J. D. Murray, Druggist.

Found Dead in a Barn.

On Sunday Mrs. Amos Stetler, the wife of a well-to-do retired farmer residing in Selin's Grove, was found dead by her son at the foot of the hay hole in the barn. It is supposed she died of heart failure caused by the fall.

For Sale.

In order to make room for sleighs and sleds I will sell at greatly reduced prices a lot of spring wagons, buggies, road wagons, carts and harness, or would take in exchange ash, lin, poplar, yellow and white pine lumber, potatoes, Corn and pork.

WM. W. BOOB.
nov2-2t Centre Hall.

A lot of fine mason stones for sale; inquire at the Reporter office.

Don't Tobacco Spit or Smoke your Lif Away

is the truthful startling title of a little book that tells all about No-to-bac, the wonderful, harmless *Guaranteed* tobacco habit cure. The cost is trifling and the man who wants to quit and can't runs no physical or financial risk in using "No-to bac." Sold by all druggists.

Book at Drug Stores or by mail free. Address The Sterling Remedy Co., Indiana Mineral Springs, Ind.

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SAW MILL AND ENGINES

A wonderful improvement in **Friction Feeds** and Gig-Back. Back motion of Carriage **three times** as fast as any other in the market. Friction Clutch Feed, causing all the feed gearing to stand still while backing; **great saving in power** and wear. Write for circulars and prices; furnished free upon application. Also **Spring Tooth Harrows, Hay Rakes, Cultivators, Corn Planters, Shellers,** etc. *Mention this paper.*

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—HUYETT, REARICK & BOOZER,—

Manufacturers Agents for Centre and adjoining counties, for

Hydraulic Cider and Wine Presses, ...
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HYDRAULIC PRESSES FOR EVERY PURPOSE.

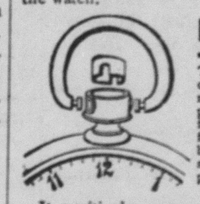
Our New Goods . . . . . .

Will arrive this week, and at once will be opened and displayed on our counters. The stock our buyer, who is now in eastern markets, will purchase, will be larger than any before, as our largely increasing trade demands. The stock of dress goods and dry goods will be complete in every department, and have been purchased only for the Fall and Winter seasons. We request all to call and inspect. It will cost not a cent and we are confident all will be pleased with this exhibition of all the latest styles and patterns.

HARPER & KREAMER, CENTRE HALL.

Non-pull-out

is an arbitrary word used to designate the only bow (ring) which cannot be pulled off the watch.



Here's the idea

The bow has a groove on each end. A collar runs down inside the pendant (stem) and fits into the grooves, firmly locking the bow to the pendant, so that it cannot be pulled or twisted off.

It positively prevents the loss of the watch by theft, and avoids injury to it from dropping.

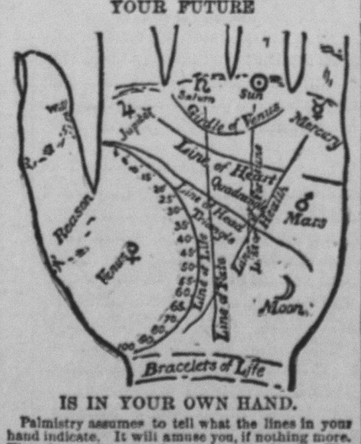
IT CAN ONLY BE HAD with Jas. Boss Filled or other watch cases bearing this trade mark——

All watch dealers sell them without extra cost.

A watch case opener will be sent free to any one by the manufacturers.

Keystone Watch Case Co.,
PHILADELPHIA.

YOUR FUTURE



IS IN YOUR OWN HAND.

Palmistry assumes to tell what the lines in your hand indicate. It will amuse you, if nothing more. The above diagram almost explains itself. The length of the LINE OF LIFE indicates probable age to which you will live. Each BRACELET gives you thirty years. Well-marked LINE OF HEAD denotes brain power; clear LINE OF FORTUNE, fame or riches. Both combined mean success in life; but you must keep up with modern ideas to win it. You will find plenty of these in Demorest's Family Magazine, so attractively presented that every member of the family is entertained. It is a dozen magazines in one. A CLEAR LINE OF HEART bespeaks tenderness; a straight LINE OF FATE, peaceful life; the reverse if crooked. A well-defined LINE OF HEALTH spares you doctors' bills; so will the health hints in Demorest's. No other magazine publishes so many stories to interest the home circle. You will be subject to extremes of high spirits or despondency if you have the GIRDLE OF VENUS well marked; keep up your spirits by having Demorest's Magazine to read. By subscribing to it for 1894 you will receive a gallery of exquisite works of art of great value, besides the superb premium picture, 17x22 inches, "I'm a Daisy!" which is almost a real baby, and equal to the original oil painting which cost $300; and you will have a magazine that cannot be equaled by any in the world for its beautiful illustrations and subject matter, that will keep you posted on all the topics of the day, and all the fads, and different items of interest about the household, besides furnishing interesting reading matter, both grave and gay, for the whole family; and while Demorest's is not a fashion magazine, its fashion pages are perfect, and you get with it, free of cost, all the patterns you wish to use during the year, and in any size you choose. Send in your subscription at once, only $2.00, and you will really get over $25.00 in value. Address the publisher, W. Jennings Demorest, 15 East 14th St., New York. If you are unacquainted with the Magazine, send for a specimen copy. A large QUADRANGLE means honesty; a large TRIANGLE, generosity; long FIRST DIVISION OF THUMB, strong will; LONG SECOND DIVISION, reasoning faculty. The MOUNT OF JUPITER betokens ambition; that of SATURN, prudence; the SUN, love of splendor; MARS, courage; MOON, imagination; VENUS, love of pleasure; and MERCURY, intelligence. Take our advice as above and you will be sure to possess the last and most valuable quality.

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ATLAS POWDER.—The very best quality of Dynamite in use is named the Atlas Powder, for blasting rocks and blowing out stumps.

JUDSON POWDER.—The Judson powder is of medium strength between black powder and dynamite.

BLACK POWDER.—Dupont's make of blasting, rifle and sporting powder has always been considered the best in the market and it is as good in quality to-day as it ever was.

CARTRIDGES.—Fixed ammunition for hunters and sportsmen.

WE ARE PREPARED to supply the trade with the above High Class Explosives at the very lowest prices. We guarantee the lowest prices for the best goods in this line ever offered for sale in this community.

FUSE.—Cotton, hemp, tape and rubber fuses for use in dry and wet rock.

PLATINUM FUSES AND ELECTRIC BLASTING APPARATUS.

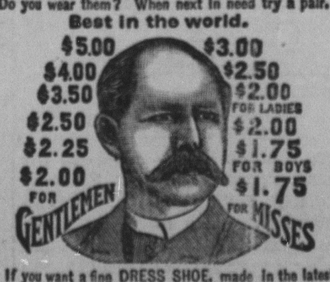
ROCK DRILLS.—Rock Drills operated by hand, steam or compressed air with boilers, air compressors and engines for operating the same.

ORDERS FOR ANY of the above articles placed in our hands will receive prompt attention at the very lowest prices.

McCALMONT & CO.,
22Junly BELLEFONTE, PA.

W. L. DOUGLAS $3 SHOE NOT RIP.

Do you wear them? When next in need try a pair. Best in the world.



If you want a fine DRESS SHOE, made in the latest styles, don't pay $6 to $8, try my $3, $3.50, $4.00 or $5 Shoe. They fit equal to custom made and look and wear as well. If you wish to economize in your footwear, do so by purchasing W. L. Douglas Shoes. Name and price stamped on the bottom, look for it when you buy.

W. L. DOUGLAS, Brockton, Mass. Sold by

Wm. Pealer, Spring Mills.

Mr. W. M. Terry, who has been in the drug business at Elkton, Ky., for the past twelve years, says: "Chamberlain's Cough Remedy gives better satisfaction than any other cough medicine I have ever sold." There is good reason for this. No other will cure a cold so quickly; no other is so certain a preventive and cure for croup; no other affords so much relief in cases of whooping cough. For sale by J. D. Murray, Druggist.

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Receive deposits. Discount notes.
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S. Woods Caldwell, Proprietor,
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Terms reasonable. Good sample rooms on first floor. jan92

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Special attention given to country trade. apr90

NEW GARMAN HOUSE,
Opposite Court House,
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New building, new furniture throughout, steam heat, electric bells and all modern improvements. Good table and moderate charges.

SPRING MILLS HOTEL,
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Free bus to and from all trains.

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Free bus to and from all trains. Good sample rooms on first floor. Special rates to witnesses and jurors.

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LOCATED IN ONE OF THE MOST BEAUTIFUL AND HEALTHFUL SPOTS IN THE ALLEGHENY REGION; UNDENOMINATIONAL; OPEN TO BOTH SEXES; TUITION FREE; BOARD AND OTHER EXPENSES VERY LOW. NEW BUILDINS AND EQUIPMENT.

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1. AGRICULTURE (*Three Courses.*) and AGRICULTURAL CHEMISTRY; with constant illustrations on the Farm and in the Laboratory.
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MECHANIC ARTS; combining shop work with study, three years' course; New building and equipment.
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Fall term opens Sept. 14, 1892. Examinations for admission, June 16, and Sept. 13. Commencement week June 12-15, 1892, For Catalogue or other information, address

GEO. W. ATHERTON, LL.D., Prest,
State College, Centre Co., Pa.

Are your children subject to croup? If so, you should never be without a bottle of Chamberlain's Cough Remedy. It is a certain cure for croup, and has never been known to fail. If given freely as soon as the croupy cough appears it will prevent the attack. It is the sole reliance with thousands of mothers who have croupy children, and never disappoints them. There is no danger in giving this Remedy in large and frequent doses, as it contains nothing injurious. 50 cent bottles for sale by J. D. Murray, Druggist.

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Caveats, and Trade-Marks obtained, and all Patent business conducted for MODERATE FEES.

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PENNSYLVANIA R. R.

Philadelphia & Erie R. R. Division and Northern Central Railway.

Time Table, in effect May 21, 1893.

TRAINS LEAVE MONTANDON, EASTWARD.

9.18 a. m.—Train 14. (Daily except Sunday For Sunbury, Williamsbarre, Hazleton, Pottsville Harrisburg and intermediate stations, arriving at Philadelphia at 3.00 p. m., New York, 5.50 p m., Baltimore, 2.10 p m, Washington, 4.30 p. m., connecting at Philadelphia for all sea-shore points. Through passenger coaches to Wilkesbarre, Philadelphia and Baltimore. Parlor cars to Philadelphia.

1.35 p. m.—Train 8. (Daily except Sunday.) For Sunbury, Harrisburg and intermediate stations, arriving at Philadelphia at 6.50 p m., New York, 9.35 p. m., Baltimore, 6.45 p. m., Washington at 8.15 p. m. Parlor car through to Philadelphia, and passenger coaches to Philadelphia and Baltimore.

5.01 p. m.—Train 12. [Daily except Sunday.] For Wilkesbarre, Hazleton, Pottsville Harrisburg and intermediate points, arriving at Philadelphia 10.55 p m., New York 3.50 a. m., Baltimore 10.40 p. m., Washington 4.10 a. m. Passenger coaches to Wilkesbarre and Philadelphia.

8.02 p m.—Train 6. (Daily.) For Sunbury Harrisburg and all intermediate stations, arriving at Philadelphia, 4.30 a. m., New York at 7.10 a. m. Pullman sleeping cars from Harrisburg to Philadelphia and New York. Philadelphia passengers can remain in sleeper undisturbed until 7.00 a. m.

1.29 a. m.—Train 4. (Daily.) For Sunbury Harrisburg and intermediate stations, arriving a Philadelphia at 6.50 a. m., New York, 9.30 a. m., Baltimore, 6.20 a. m., Washington, 7.30, a m Pullman sleeping cars to Philadelphia and passenger coaches to Philadelphia and Baltimore.

WESTWARD.

5.37 a. m.—Train 3. (Daily) For Erie and Canandaigua and intermediate stations, Rochester Buffalo and Niagara Falls, with through Pullman cars to Erie and Elmira and passenger coaches to Erie and Rochester.

10.17.—Train 15. (Daily) For Lock Haven and intermediate stations.

1.56 p. m.—Train 11. (Daily except Sunday. For Kane, Canandaigua and intermediate stations Rochester, Buffalo and Niagara Falls, with through passenger coaches to Kane and Rochester, and Parlor car to Rochester.

5.54 p. m.—Train 1. (Daily except Sunday.) For Renovo, Elmira and intermediate stations.

9.45 p. m.—Train 13. (Daily) For Williamsport and intermediate stations.

THROUGH TRAINS FOR MONTANDON FROM EAST AND SOUTH.

Train 15 leaves New York 12.15 night, Philadelphia 4.30 a m, Baltimore 4.40 a m, Harrisburg 8.15 a m, daily, Wilkesbarre, 7.25 a. m. (Daily except Sunday) arriving at Montandon 10.17 a m

Train 11 leaves Philadelphia 8.50 a m, Washington 7.50 a m, Baltimore 8.45 a m, Wilkesbarre 10.15 a m, (Daily except Sunday) arriving at Montandon 1.56 p m, with parlor car from Philadelphia and through passenger coaches from Philadelphia and Baltimore.

Train 1 leaves New York 9.00 a m, Phila., 11.50 a m; Washington at 10.15a m, Baltimore at 11.10 a m, Wilkesbarre 3.12 p m, (daily except Sunday) arriving at Montandon at 5.54 p m, with through passenger coaches from Phila. and Baltimore.

Train 13 leaves New York 2.00 p m, Philadelphia 4.35 p m, Washington 8.15 p m, Baltimore 4.12 p m, arriving at Montandon 9.45 p m. Through Parlor Car and passenger coach from Philadelphia.

Train 3 leaves New York at 8.00 p m, Philad 11.20 p m, Washington 10.40 p m, Baltimore, 11.40 p m, (daily) arriving at Montandon at 5.37 a m, with through Pullman sleeping cars from Phila., Washington and Baltimore and through passenger coaches from Philadelphia and Baltimore.

LEWISBURG AND TYRONE RAILROAD.

Daily Except Sunday.

Westward.				Eastward.		
P M	P M.	A.M.	STATIONS.	A M	P.M.	P M
2 00		5 40	Montandon	9 20		4 55
2 08		6 15	Lewisburg	9 00		4 47
2 17		6 23	Biehl	8 52		4 39
2 22		6 28	Vicksburg	8 47		4 35
2 31		6 38	Mifflinburg	8 38		4 27
2 43		6 50	Millmont	8 25		4 15
2 51		6 58	Glen Iron	8 17		4 07
3 30		7 27	Paddy Mountain	7 48		3 40
3 30		7 38	Coburn	7 38		3 30
37		7 45	Zerby	7 30		3 23
3 47		7 55	Rising Spring	7 21		3 14
3 53		8 02	Penn Cave	7 14		3 07
4 01		8 09	Centre Hall	7 06		3 01
4 07		8 16	Gregg	7 00		2 54
4 13		8 23	Linden Hall	6 52		2 47
4 18		8 28	Oak Hall	6 47		2 42
4 22		8 32	Lemont	6 43		2 37
4 27		8 37	Dale Summit	6 38		2 33
4 37		8 47	Pleasant Gap	6 28		2 23
4 40		8 50	Axemann	6 25		2 20
4 45		8 55	Bellefonte	6 20		2 15

Additional trains leave Lewisburg for Montandon at 5.20 a m, 10.00 a m, 1.20, 5 40and 7.45 p m turning leave Montandon for Lewisburg at 9.20 a m, 10 20 a m, 5 02 p m, 5.56 p m, and 8 09 p m

For rates; maps, etc., call on agent or address Thos. E. Watt, P. A. W. D., 119 Fifth ave., Pittsburg.

S. M. PREVOST, General Manager. J. R. WOOD Gen'l Pas'ger Agt.

DR. THEEL,
538 North Fourth St. below Green, Philadelphia, cures fresh cases in 4 to 10 days. Blood Poison, Strictures, Discharges, Ulcers, Pimples, Early Decay, all effects of Youthful errors cured after every one else has failed. 6 years' European Hospital and 26 years' practical experience. No experiment, no failure. Method entirely new and harmless. Never fails. Send 10 cts. in 2-ct. stamps for book "Truth," the exposure of quacks, their lieful books and false statements, fraudulent testimonials and home cure swindle. Truth is a true friend to young and old. Hours: Daily, from 9 to 3; evenings, 6 to 8; Wed. and Sat. evenings, 6 to 10; Sundays, 9 to 12. Write or call and be saved.

Chamberlain's Eye and Skin Ointment.

A certain cure for Chronic Sore Eyes, Tetter, Salt Rheum, Scald Head, Old Chronic Sores, Fever Sores, Eczema, Itch, Prairie Scratches, Sore Nipples and Piles. It is cooling and soothing. Hundreds of cases have been cured by it after all other treatment had failed. It is put up in 25 and 50 cent boxes.

Bucklen's Arnica Salve.

The best salve in the world for Cuts, Bruises, Sores, Salt Rheum, Fever Sores, Tetter, Chapped Hands, Chilblains, Corns, and all Skin Eruptions, and positively cures Piles, or no pay required. It is guaranteed to give perfect satisfaction, or money refunded. Price 25 cents per box. For sale by J. D. Murray.

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a few days, and you will be startled at the unexpected success that will reward your efforts. We positively have the best business to offer an agent that can be found on the face of this earth. **$45.00 profit on $75.00 worth of business** is being easily and honorably made by and paid to hundreds of men, women, boys, and girls in our employ. You can make money faster at work for us than you have any idea of. The business is so easy to learn, and instructions so simple and plain, that all succeed from the start. Those who take hold of the business reap the advantage that arises from the sound reputation of one of the oldest, most successful, and largest publishing houses in America. Secure for yourself the profits that the business so readily and handsomely yields. All beginners succeed grandly, and more than realize their greatest expectations. Those who try it find exactly as we tell them. There is plenty of room for a few more workers, and we urge them to begin at once. If you are already employed, but have a few spare moments, and wish to use them to advantage, then write us at once (for this is your grand opportunity), and receive full particulars by return mail. Address,

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FOR THE FAIR SEX.

SEASONABLE HINTS AND MATTERS OF MOMENT.

Summer Souvenirs—Notes on Dress and Millinery—Lucy Stone No More—A Natty Coat—Mrs. Beecher Still Active in Good Work.

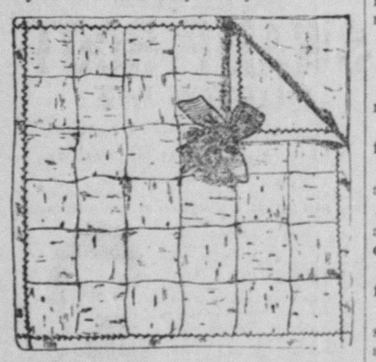
SOUVENIRS OF SUMMER.

The woman who has made the most of the summer has resources for many a unique Christmas gifts. Birch bark, cattails, ferns taken up with their native mold about them, the green pods of milk-weeds—these and a thousand other things should now be in your possession.

Then for some friend who never goes into the country, perhaps for some "shut in" who never leaves her room, what more welcome than a pot of ferns—growing in a common red earthen pot, if needs must—in a pretty glazed jardiniere if you may. With pasteboard and lichens and mosses you can make a pretty case for the pot.

Any city friend would be charmed with a set of milkweed cushions, which are not so delicate nor so difficult to make as the pretty fluffy pompons. Select three of the green pods and open them; take out the contents and dry thoroughly both pods and contents, now cut the pods in two, lengthwise, and in them fit little cushions filled with the fluffy silk taken from the pods. Yellow or dark red china silk will contrast prettily with the brown pods. The stems must not be removed, but fastened together at the top with a bit of wire to which a brass ring covered with crochet to match the silk is also attached. In this tie a ribbon bow to hang it up by and point each pod with a small silk tassel. Let each cushion be liberally scented with sachet powder.

Birch bark can be fashioned into numerous charming gifts. You can paint or embroider the bark as easily as you can silk or suede. A frame for a child's photograph, painted about the opening with daisies or violets which struggle over the glass, is delightful. It is very pliable, and can be sewn over a pasteboard foundation with the greatest ease. If you are ambitious you may even frame



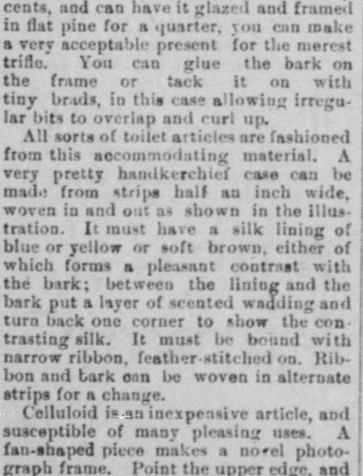
an etching with it, and as you can buy really pretty etchings at from ten to fifty cents, and can have it glazed and framed in flat pine for a quarter, you can make a very acceptable present for the merest trifle. You can glue the bark on the frame or tack it on with tiny brads, in this case allowing irregular bits to overlap and curl up.

All sorts of toilet articles are fashioned from this accommodating material. A very pretty handkerchief case can be made from strips half an inch wide, woven in and out as shown in the illustration. It must have a silk lining of blue or yellow or soft brown, either of which forms a pleasant contrast with the bark; between the lining and the bark put a layer of scented wadding and turn back one corner to show the contrasting silk. It must be bound with narrow ribbon, feather-stitched on. Ribbon and bark can be woven in alternate strips for a change.

Celluloid is an inexpensive article, and susceptible of many pleasing uses. A fan-shaped piece makes a novel photograph frame. Point the upper edge, and shade one side of each point with gold paint; cut two incisions, slip in the pictures, paste a strip of heavy muslin on the back to hold them in and paint sprays of flowers over the top of each, letting them droop over, and be continued on the picture itself if it has a white margin.

A narrow strip of the celluloid, with slits cut up the sides, through which ribbon is run, tying in a bow at either side at the top, then bent double and suspended with ribbons, makes a most convenient broom-holder. A few grasses painted on the front in sepia and whatever color harmonizes with the ribbons used gives it a pretty finish. The only opening is at the sides, both ends being laced together with the ribbon at the top.

Just the dearest little catch-all is made from a penny palm-leaf fan; cut the edges in deep points, reducing its size somewhat;



couch tinsel cord all about these and sew on a little pocket of silk, shirred full at the top to give space for gloves, ribbons and such flotsam and jetsam of the toilette as may be in daily or hourly use. Inch-wide ribbon with a picot edge tied about the handle in a bow and sewed to the back near the tip of the fan serves to hang it up by.

A REFORMER GONE.

The Passing Away of an Anti-Slavery Leader and a Champion of Woman Suffrage.

With the death of Lucy Stone, who who passed away at her home in Dorchester, Mass., the reforms in which women are interested lose a valuable champion.

Lucy Stone was born on a farm near West Brookfield, Mass., on Aug. 13, 1818. She came of good New England stock. Her great-grandfather fought in the French and Indian War; her grandfather was an officer in the Revolutionary War, and afterward captain of 400 men in Shay's Rebellion. Her father was a prosperous farmer, much respected by his neighbors, but fully imbued with the idea of the right of husbands to rule over their wives, as was most men of his generation. He helped his son through college, but when his daughter wanted to go he said to his wife: 'Is the child crazy?' The young girl had to earn the money herself. She picked berries and chestnuts, and sold them to buy books. For years she taught district schools, studying and teaching alternately. At the low wages received by women teachers, it took her until she was twenty-five to earn the money to carry her to Oberlin, then the only college in the country that admitted women, she earned her way by teaching in the prepatatory department of the college and by doing housework in the ladies' boarding hall at 3 cents an hour. Her first public speech was made during her college course. The colored people got up a celebration of the anniversary of West Indian emancipation, and invited her to be one of the speakers. She had determined never to marry, but Mr. Henry B. Blackwell, a young hardware merchant of Cincinnati, who was fully in sympathy with her work, promised to devote himself to it if she would marry him, and she did so in 1855, at her home in West Brookfield, the officiating clergyman being the Rev. T. W. Higginson, then pastor of a church in Worcester, who went thirty miles to marry the young couple because no minister could be found nearer than that who would leave the word "they" out of the service.

Whoever has been fortunate enough to have known this gentle woman will cherish her memory, for she was not only loyal to woman, but she was also humanity's friend.

FASHION NOTES.

Mink borders and tails are used for millinery and dress trimmings.

Colored frills and ruchings are suitable for dress necks and wrists.

Suede-finished cashmere gloves are adapted for the coming cool days.

New velvet Spanish and Zouave jackets are finished with ruchings of cream colored guipure.

Tabliers, tunics and overskirts are a foregone conclusion.

Braiding is again in high favor on skirts, redingotes, capes, sleeves, coats and collars.

French designers use red and green shot velvet to trim brown bengaline, cheviot and Scotch tweed gowns.

Red serge, camel's hair or sacking dresses are combined with black watered silk and trimmed with many rows of very narrow jet gimp.

Charming capotes of jetted net have for their trimming a scarf of the glossy satin antique in ruby, Jacqueminot or magenta red.

Velvet crowns are of delightful metallic colors wrought in silk stitches that may be very rich and glowing or in dark tones to suit the most refined taste.

The old time face screens of peacock feathers are revived

Sofa pillows of demin are braided all over and then couched with soft white cord.

The so called gold bonnets, with crowns of bullion embroidery, are very effective with pleated brims of brown velvet trimmed with parrots' wings standing out from choux of white chiffon edged with gold picot loops. White satin ribbon strings two inches wide start from the back and are tied under the chin in a stiff bow.

Dainty misses and matrons are putting huge flat sachets of orris root powder under their rugs and carpets. It diffuses the delicate odor throughout the atmosphere so much sought after in fashionable drawing-rooms.

It is very fashionable to cut the back of the bodice without a single seam, the seaming being down on the glove-fitting lining, but as this style tends greatly in appearance to shorten and broaden the figure, only women with long slender waists should select this style of bodice.

Glass curtains are a pet novelty of the hour. They are made of wee squares of colored glass, each framed in zinc, and attached to each other by S-shaped hooks.

Round waists have lost none of their prestige, but are rivalled by basque-bodices and pointed corsages with frills attached to the lower edge. Draped double skirts will appear with winter gowns, and accordion and kilt-pleated skirts are already seen—the pleats or kilts by contraction and expansion wherever needed obviating the necessity of shaping by means of scissors. Many of the balloon sleeves are now cut into two moderately full puffs. Roll-over collars are new, and with these small cuffs appear.

Little folks are wearing some odd and pretty clothes. School frocks are as dainty as their purpose will permit; and dress gowns are dreams. Crepon makes up beautifully in Empress style for maidens from five to seven years. There is a high-cut yoke from which the skirt hangs full and straight. Three exceedingly narrow ruffles of velvet finish the skirt, and an Eton jacket of velvet supplements the waist.

GYMNASIUM FOR WOMEN.

The first gymnasium or college for women in Germany was opened a few weeks ago in Carlsruh, the fan-shaped capital of the Grand Duchy of Baden. The course of instruction is precisely the same as in the gymnasia for boys and young men. Six years are necessary to complete it. The founders of the institution hope that by the end of that time,

MRS. LUCY STONE.

Born Aug. 13, 1818. Died Oct. 18, 1893.

when the first graduates will leave it, the doors of every university and professional school in the Fatherland will be open to them. This seems probable, as the prejudice against the capabilities and the higher education of women in Germany is fast giving way to a belief of their intellectual equality with the members of the sterner sex. The classes and lectures in the gymnasium will be held entirely in the afternoon, it being the hope of the teachers that the lessons may be prepared in the morning and that night work will be unnecessary.—[New York Tribune.

THIRTY ORPHAN BRIDES YEARLY.

At the far end of Naples lies the little church of Santa Maria Annunziata, which once a year, on the "Day of Our Lady," wakes up into a brief life and excitement. In a silent row before the high altar kneel thirty girls, all in black garments, with folded hands and eyes fixed on the picture of the madonna before them. These are orphans from the neighboring foundling asylum, and once a year all those who have reached the age of eighteen are brought here to the church and may be chosen in marriage by any honest man whose papers are in order and whose character is good. At the door leading to the sacristy leans a gray-headed priest, the head of the asylum. By and by a young man makes his way from the back of the church and hands him a little packet of papers. These the priest reads carefully and, being evidently satisfied, he gives back the papers and leads the candidate toward the row of girls. All their eyes are fixed more steadfastly than ever on the altar; all their hands are clasped tighter together, their faces turn a shade paler, their hearts beat quicker as the young man walks slowly along the row. At last he stops. His choice is made. He stretches out his hand with a little smile. The girl rises, casts a long look—half thanks, half entreaty—at the picture of the madonna, puts her hand into that of the stranger and together they disappear into the sacristy.—[Boston Transcript.

A JAPANESE TRANSFORMED.

There is not, in a five-cent Japanese dollie, much of a suggestion of a pretty and useful present, and yet pincushions made from these were the cute and useful souvenirs lately at a girl's pretty luncheon.

It seems cruel, but you must amputate both legs, and in their place put four

little stuffed bags, sewing them tightly to the waist. These can be made from the merest scraps of silk, satin or bolting cloth, and of four harmonizing or contracting colors; fold a surplice of silk over his chubby shoulders and put on bows of baby ribbon; conceal the sewing about the waist with a sash and bows and ends of ribbon.

OMELET PARTIES THE LATEST.

Omelet parties are the very latest fad among society belles and beaux. At a recent entertainment given by the members of the Boston Cooking Club, says the Washington Post, the gentlemen were invited to appear in full dress at the residence of one of the leading members. Upon arrival they were received by the servants and ushered into a room in which two tables were set. On one were ranged ten small loaves of bread, each with a designating mark, but conveying no hint of the maker. The second table was laid with plates and forks. The company was requested to form two committees as bread judges and omelet tasters. Badges had been furnished the guests, consisting of sprays of wheat for the committee on bread, tied with heliotrope ribbon, and artistically designed with white satin hens for the omelet committee members. In the meantime the fifteen members of the club, all young girls from the highest ranks of society, were busily engaged in the kitchen preparing dainty omelets for the delectation of their male friends. Each prepared and sent to the room the best she could make. All the guests were permitted to partake of the two samples of feminine cookery, though neither of the committees on tasting was allowed to give a verdict except in regard to the particular article to which they had been assigned as judges. Later in the evening an additional number of guests arrived, and a dance followed, in which the cooks were allowed to participate. The prizes were unique and handsome. The winner of the omelet honor was presented a pin showing a gold fork and skillet, with a broad-bladed knife. The maker of the best loaf received a handsome bread plate. The entertainment was the result of a defiance thrown by the men at the heads of their fair companions, accusing them of ignorance in all the domestic arts, in which they professed to excel.

A VERY "NATTY" COAT.

The new coat this fall is the smartest garment fashioned in years. The illustration represents the one absolutely desirable for winter wear, the full skirt, tightly fitting waist and full sleeves furnishing the credentials to its popularity.

TO EFFECT A JOINING.

Most women are hollow in the back. That is the reason their skirts sag and dip and hang crooked. The new skirt is very full, but it is cut to hang even all around. To bring about this pleasing effect a giant hook and eye is being used on all street suits. The eye goes on the waist belt and the hook on the skirt braid. When they meet firmly the skirt will be straight, provided it is cut right. These skirt hooks sell for a few cents and should be put in all the heavy dresses.—[St. Louis Republic.

THE FUROR FOR FUR.

There is a furor for fur on hats and bonnets, and cute little heads with knowing little noses and beady black eyes peep from under softly knotted ribbons and rich velvet bows. Fur is laid in narrow bands on the broad-brimmed hats and one tiny rich majenta bonnet is trimmed with a pair of small creatures in the furry line, whose pretty little heads look knowingly out in front, while their bodies are fastened up at the back in two long loops in a very novel and surprising manner. Several of the new hats possess an advantage not often seen. They can be worn either way on—back or front, with equal propriety.—[New York Herald.

WOMEN TO THE FRONT.

Nearly five hundred women recently met in Brooklyn, N. Y., to take some action regarding the Mayoralty contest. Among them was the gentle and loveable but resolute widow of Mr. Beecher. We give a very fair sketch of her as she is to be seen to-day.

EIDER DUCK FARMS.

FACTS ABOUT ONE OF ICELAND'S LEADING INDUSTRIES.

When the Mother Prepares to Set She Covers the Eggs with Down from Her own Breast—This the Farmer Steals and Sells.

There are pleasanter capitals to reside in than Reykjavik, the chief town of Iceland. All the available space on the shore not taken up with houses is covered with codfish, drying in the sun, and giving out an intolerable stench. All the rocks, palings and even the roofs of the houses themselves are covered with these gleaming testimonies of the city's chief occupation or trade. Other products of the place are eider down, horses and hot water. One of the larger eider duck farms is situated on a small island in the bay, and, with the permission of the owner, can be visited by strangers.

Not much agricultural labor or ingenuity is expended by the eider duck farmer upon his property. It consists for the most part of a large open field of stunted grass, which has been blown by the wind and worked by the action of the weather into round hammocks, such as may be frequently met with all over the barren and devastated country of Iceland. In the recesses, and holes and cavities between the hammocks the eider ducks may be seen sitting on their nests. Of these, there are several scores, and the birds themselves when setting are perfectly tame, some of them even allowing a stranger to stroke them with the hand. They are not all hatched at the same time, and many are still in the egg when others are hatched and swimming about in the sea. The drake, as is so frequently the case with the male bird, is a handsome, showy creature, with much white in his plumage. He is excessively shy and wary, while the female, whose plumage is brown and glossy, is, on the contrary, tame and confiding. The duck lays from five to six eggs at the beginning of June, and it is no unusual thing to find from ten to sixteen eggs in one nest, together with two females, who sit either at intervals, or, if necessary, both together at the same time, and, strange to say, seem to agree remarbably well with one another. The period of laying lasts from six to seven weeks, and the birds are in the habit of laying three times in different places. From the first and second of these both the down and the eggs are taken away, but from the last it is very seldom that the farmer removes either. Should he do so with any degree of persistency the birds would desert the locality, and he is not such a fool as to destroy the duck with the golden eggs.

In some cases the owner resides on or near the farm. In this particular instance he visited the island from the mainland once a week at least. So soon as he and his men arrive at the nest they carefully removed the female, and take away the superfluous down and eggs. The duck immediately begins to lay afresh, and covers the eggs with new down, which she plucks from her own breast. If the supply is inadequate the male comes to her assistance and helps to cover the eggs with his down. This being white is easily distinguishd from the brown covering which the female supplies, and is not so good in quality. The nest is now, as a general rule, left until the young ones are hatched. There is not much callowness and helplessness about these youngsters. About an hour after they are out of the shell they quit the nest together, when it is once more plundered.

The best down and the greatest number of eggs are obtained during the first three weeks of the laying period, and it has in general been observed that the birds lay the greatest number of eggs in rainy weather. The female is a close and persistent sitter, and so long as she is sitting the male, with commendable constancy, remains on the watch hard by, but so soon as the young are hatched he considers his responsibility at an end, and leaves them to their own devices and the care of their mother. It is a curious and pretty sight to see how the latter looks after her brood. She leads them out of the nest, so soon as they creep of out the eggs, and precedes them to the water, while they toddle after her. When she reaches the waterside she takes them on her back and swims with them for a few yards; she then dives, and the young ones are left floating on the water like yellow corks, and henceforth are obliged to look after themselves. Indeed, the farmer seldom sees his flock again till the next breeding season, for they become comparatively wild, and live out among the damp rocks in the sea, where they feed upon insects and seaweeds and other like vivers. Some idea of the value of the crop may be gleaned from the fact that one female during the whole time of laying generally gives half a pound of down, which is, however, reduced one-half when cleaned.

This down is divided into thang-dunn or seaweed down, and gras-dunn or grass down. The latter is generally considered to be the best in quality. The down is very valuable, and fetches from $4 to $5 a pound.

The three takes of down vary considerably in quality, the first being superior to the second, and the second to the third. The birds themselves, apart from their down-giving capacities, are of little value. The down taken from dead eider ducks is valueless, as it has lost all its marvellous elasticity.

An eider duck farmer is excessively proud of his ducks, and regards them with intense and peculiar affection. The owner of the farm just described was in the habit of saying that he would rather loose one of his children than one of his ducks, but to any one who had seen both, this statement would seem to have but little comparative value.—[New York Tribune.

A SPIDER FARM.

A New Industry Which Has Taken Root in Chattanooga.

Many will be inclined to discredit the statement that spider raising is an established industry in Chattanooga, and is being successfully conducted by Ernest Reyber the proprietor of the Enterprise bottling work on Cowart street. Mr. Reyber estimates that between 5,000 and 6,000 of these insects make their home in his bottling department, which occupies a large room probably sixty feet square.

The ceiling is fairly covered with thousands upon thousands of little patches of fibery material within which the insects nest and lay their eggs. At this season they spend little time in their nests, but in the daytime hide in dark, out-of-the-way cracks and corners, but in easy command of their woven snares.

Spider webs are everywhere, spanning the space between floor and ceiling or spread about the machinery, in front of the window—everywhere, in fact, the busy weavers can find a place from which to hang their network. A big corner of the room is besides given up to the insects, which have apparently divided the space into many four-walled apartments.

Mr. Reyber is a pleasant and intelligent talker and a shrewd observer. Said he: "Those creatures know more than a great many people. I keep them because they wage such constant war on flies cockroaches and other vermin which are very troublesome to me and which are attracted by the syrups, sugar, etc., used in the bottling business.

"A spider never cares for sweet things nor drops into my vats or bottles. Flies and cockroaches are nature's scavengers, but those spiders watch everyone that approaches like hawks and soon lure him into their meshes. I never disturb them when I can help it, except to feed them occasionally.

"They appear to know my call, and will come when called and crawl upon my hand or take a fly from my fingers. They are tame and have never biten me, though I couldn't promise as much to a stranger.

"This spider is a hibernating animal, and shuts himself up during most of the winter in those little nests you see like mud daubs on the ceiling. When winter comes I brush away all these webs, for the spiders prefer to weave new webs every spring.

As a cow must be milked every day, this wary and provident little creature must unravel each spring the silken fabric that is stored in its body. He does not make his appearance till May, when the flies have laid their eggs and hatched their first young, else the fly crop would soon give out.

Meantime the hundreds of eggs which each female spider laid during the previous summer and fall have been going through a process of incubation, and now turn out with the older ones to seek a living for themselves.

Mr. Reyber has encouraged the insects to harbor in his establishment for two years past, and finds the spider of such practical utility as to be almost indispensable.—[Chattanooga Times.

The Hygiene of the Barber's Shop.

Dr. A. Blaschko has published a paper on the hygiene of the barber's shop, in which he enumerates the diseases which may be contracted in the barber's chair, either directly from the barber or indirectly from his instruments and appliances. His list contains herpes tonsurans, impatigo contagiosa, acne varioliformis, trichorrhexis nodosa, impetiginous eczema, acute eczema, alopecia areata, syphilis, tuberculosis, and last, but not least, cholera, the infection of which, he thinks, might be conveyed by a napkin which had been used for wiping the face of a person who was suffering from or recovering from cholera. The implements of the barber's craft which, in Dr. Blaschko's opinion, may carry infection are napkins and towels, the razor itself, the shaving brush—which may itself in its own proper hairs suffer from trichorrhexis nodosa, sponges, powder puffs, combs, and brushes. The list of diseases is long and alarming, but to it may be added, perhaps, typhoid fever, which it has been thought, has sometimes been contracted by leaning over a basin with an improperly trapped waste-pipe during the process of shampooing. That there is very real danger of catching skin diseases unless the barber is very cleanly in all his arrangements and appliances, is undoubtedly true, and the immediate cause of Dr. Blaschko's paper appears to have been an epidemic in Berlin of a disorder to which Saalfeld applied the term "dermatomycosis tonsurans.—[British Medical Journal.

Nocturnal Creatures.

Most curious in origin of all nocturnal insect hunters are the leathery winged bats, which may be regarded, practically speaking, as very tiny monkeys, highly specialized for the task of catching nocturnal flies and midges. Few people know how nearly they are related to us. They belong to the self-same division of the higher mammals as man and the apes; their skeleton answers to ours, bone for bone and joint for joint, in an ordinary manner; only the unessential fact that they have very long fingers with a web between as an organ of flight prevents us from instantly and instinctively recognizing them as remote cousins, once removed from the gorilla. The female bat in particular is absurdly human. Most of them feed off insects alone; but a few, like the famous vampire bats of South America, take a mean advantage of sleeping animals, and suck their blood after the fashion of mosquitoes, as they lie defenseless in the forest or on the open pampas. Others, like the flying foxes of the Malay archipelago, make a frugal meal off fruits and vegetables; but even these are persistent night fliers. They hang head downwards from the boughs of trees during the hot tropical daytime, but sally forth at night, with Milton's sons of Belial, to rob the banana patches and invade the plantain grounds of the industrious native. The bat is a lemur, compelled by dire necessity to become a flying night bird.—[Cornhill Magazine.

A Precious Gavel.

A marble gavel used by President Washington at the laying of the cornerstone of the capitol a century ago is claimed to be in the possession of the Potomac Lodge of Masons, of Georgetown. The gavel is of fine marble, slightly yellowish, and about eight inches long. The relic is now stored in the vault of a prominent Washington bank, where it cannot be removed, except on the order of the Lodge.

Ventilation.

Just as sure as a man begins in the poultry business with a number of fancy chickens, he wants "a nice hen-house with a cupola on it," which he explains to you, is for fresh air. In this many make a grave mistake, says R. K. James in the Portland Transcript, as a top ventilation in a hen-house is of more injury than no ventilation at all. Especially is this so in winter. Hot air is lighter than cold, and consequently rises to the ceiling. When there is an opening in the ceiling this air escapes and the cold air takes its place. Under these circumstances it can easily be seen that a hen-house with a top ventilation is always a cold one in winter. When ventilators are put in they should come down to within one foot of the floor, and will then take out foul air without removing the warm air. Most houses in this country need no ventilation, as they are open enough to insure a good circulation of fresh air at all times. If as much attention was paid to getting warm houses by the average farmer as there is no ventilation there would be less complaints of swelled heads, roup, and many other diseases too numerous to mention.

The Comb in Religious Services.

It would be curious to know what mystic meaning our forefathers attached to the simple act of combing the hair. We learn from old church records that the hair of the priest or bishop was combed several times during services by one of the inferior clergy, but what such a queer proceeding signified no one knows. The comb is also mentioned as one of the implements used during high mass, but only when sung by a bishop. Mass combs of the precious metals are still reckoned as being the most valuable of some European churches, even though they are of no use in modern ceremonies. Besides the gold and silver combs, the poorer churches had them of ivory, horn and even wood. Combs especially known to antiquarians are those of St. Neot, St. Dunstan and St. Malachias. That formerly belonging to St. Thomas, the martyr of Canterbury, is still kept in the church at Thetford; that of St. Cuthbert, "the woman hater," at Durham Cathedral.

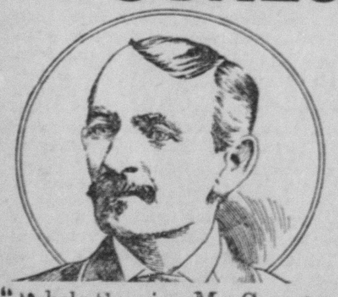
Yeast.

Yeast for bread-making was first manufactured in 1634. It is computed that over 2,000,000 pounds enter into the daily bread of the people of this country, while triple this amount is used in Europe.

Thinly Populated.

Though western Australia is nearly nine times the size of the United Kingdom, its population was estimated in March last at but 59,718, with 10,000 more males than females.

HOOD'S Sarsaparilla CURES



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I was taken ill with spinal disease and rheumatism. When I returned home my trouble was still with me, and I was confined to my bed, unable to help myself for 22 months. After taking seven bottles of Hood's Sarsaparilla I was well and have not since been troubled with my old complaints. My wife was in ill health, suffering with headache, dizziness and dyspepsia. She took two bottles of

Hood's Sarsaparilla

and feels like a new woman." JAMES A. WHEELER, 1900 Division St., Baltimore, Md.

Hood's Pills are the best after-dinner Pills, assist digestion, cure headache. Try a box.

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"MOTHER'S FRIEND" is the greatest blessing ever offered child-bearing woman. I have been a mid-wife for many years, and in each case where "Mother's Friend" had been used it has accomplished wonders and relieved much suffering. It is the best remedy for rising of the breast known, and worth the price for that alone. MRS. M. M. BRESTER, Montgomery, Ala.

Sent by express, charges prepaid, on receipt of price, $1.50 per bottle.

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REV. DR. TALMAGE.

THE BROOKLYN DIVINE'S SUNDAY SERMON.

Subject: "Elections."

TEXT: *"And all the people saw the thunderings and the lightnings and the noise of the trumpet and the mountain smoking."*—Exodus xx., 18.

My text informs you that the lightnings and earthquakes united their forces to wreck a mountain of Arabia Petræa in olden time, and travelers to-day finds heaps of porphyry and greenstone rocks, bowlder against bowlder, the remains of the first law library, written, not on parchment or papyrus, but on shattered slabs of granite. The cornerstones of all morality, of all wise law, of all righteous jurisprudence, of all good Government are the two tablets of stone on which were written the Ten Commandments.

All Roman law, all French law, all English law, all American law that is worth anything, all common law, civil law, criminal law, martial law, law of Nations were rocked in the cradle of the twentieth chapter of Exodus. And it would be well in these times of great political agitation if the newspapers would print the Decalogue some day in place of the able editorial. The fact is that some people suppose that the law has passed out of existence and some are not aware of some of the passages of that law, and others say this or that is of the more importance, when no one has any right to make such an assertion. These laws are the pillars of society, and if you remove one pillar you damage the whole structure.

I have noticed that men are particularly vehement against sins to which they are not particularly tempted and find no especial wrath against sins in which they themselves indulge. They take out one gun from this battery of ten guns, and load that, and unlimber that, and fire that. They say, "This is an Armstrong gun, and this is a Krupp gun, and this is a Nordenfeldt five-barreled gun, and this is a Gatling ten-barreled gun, and this is a Martini thirty-seven-barreled gun." But I have to tell them that they are all of the same caliber, and that they shoot from eternity to eternity.

Many questions are before the people in the elections all over this land, but I shall try to show you that the most important thing to be settled about all these candidates is their personal, moral character. The Decalogue forbids idolatry, image making, profanity, maltreatment of parents, Sabbath desecration, murder, theft, incontinence, lying and covetousness. That is the Decalogue by which you and I will have to be tried, and by the same Decalogue you and I must try candidates for office.

Of course we shall not find anything like perfection. If we do not vote until we find an immaculate nominee, we will never vote at all. We have so many faults of our own we ought not to be censorious or maledictory or hypercritical in regard to the faults of others. The Christly rule is as appropriate for November as any other month in the year. "Judge not that ye be not judged, for with what measure ye mete it shall be measured to you again."

Most certainly are we not to take the statement of redhot partisanship as the real character of any man. From nearly all the great cities of this land I receive daily or weekly newspapers, sent to me regularly and in compliment, so I see both sides—I see all sides—and it is most entertaining and most regular amusement to read the opposite statements. The one statement says the man is an angel, and the other says he is a devil, and I split the difference and I find him half way between.

There never has been an honest or respectable man running for the United States presidency, or for a judgeship, or for the mayoralty, or for the shrievalty since the foundation of the American Government, if we may believe the old files of the newspapers in the museums. What a mercy it is that they were not all hung before they were inaugurated! If a man believe one-half of what he sees in the newspapers in these times, his career will be very short outside of Bloomingdale insane asylum.

I was absent two or three years ago during one week of a political canvass, and I was dependent entirely upon what I read in regard to what had occurred in these cities, and I read there was a procession in New York of 5000 patriots and a minute after I read in another sheet that there were 17,000, and then I read in regard to another procession that there were 10,000, and then I read in another paper that there were 60,000.

A campaign orator in the Rink or the Academy of Music received a very cold reception—a very chilling reception—said one statement. The other statement said the audience rose at him. So great was the enthusiasm that for a long while the orator could not be heard, and it was only after lifting his hand that the vociferation began to subside! One statement will twist an interview one way, and another statement will twist an interview another way. You must admit it is a very difficult thing in times like these to get a very accurate estimate of a man's character, and I charge you, as your religious teacher, I charge you to caution and to mercifulness and to prayer.

I warn you also against the mistake which many are making and always do make of applying a different standard of character for those in prominent position from the standard they apply for ordinary persons. However much a man may have or however high the position he gets, he has no especial liberty given him in the interpretation of the Ten Commandments. A great sinner is no more to be excused than a small sinner. Do not charge illustrious defection to eccentricity or chop off the Ten Commandments to suit especial cases. The right is everlastingly right, and the wrong is everlastingly wrong. If any man nominated for any office in this city or State differs from the Decalogue, do not fix up the Decalogue, but fix him up. The law must stand, whatever else must fall.

I call your attention also to the fact that you are all aware of—that the breaking of one commandment makes it the more easy to break all of them—and the philosophy is plain. Any kind of sin weakens the conscience, and if the conscience is weakened that opens the door for all kinds of transgression. If, for instance, a man go into this political campaign wielding scurrility as his chief weapon, and he believes everything bad about a man and believes nothing good, how long before that man himself will get over the moral depression. Neither in time nor eternity.

If I utter a falsehood in regard to a man, I may damage him, but I get for myself tenfold more damage. That is a gun that kicks. If, for instance, a man be profane, under provocation he will commit any crime. I say under provocation. For, if a man will maltreat the Lord Almighty, would he not maltreat his fellow man? If a man be guilty of malfeasance in office, he will under provocation commit any sin. He who will steal will lie, and he who will lie will steal.

If, for instance, a man be impure, it opens the door for all other iniquity, for in that one iniquity he commits theft of the worst kind, and covetousness of the worst kind, and falsehood—pretending to be decent when he is not—and maltreats his parents by disgracing their name, if they were good. Be careful, therefore, how you charge that sin against any man either in high place or low place, either in office or out of office, because when you make that charge against a man you charge him with all villainies, with all disgusting propensities, with all rottenness.

A libertine is a beast, lower than the vermin that crawl over a summer carcass—lower than the swine, for the swine has no intelligence to sin against. Be careful, then, how you charge that against any man. You must be so certain that a mathematical demonstration is doubtful as compared with it.

And then, when you investigate a man on such subjects, you must go to the whole length of investigation and find out whether or not he has repented. He may have been on his knees before God and implored the divine forgiveness, and he may have implored the forgiveness of society and the forgiveness of the world. Although if a man commit that sin at thirty or thirty-five years of age, there is not one case out of a thousand where he ever repents. You must in your investigation see if it is possible that the one case investigated may not have been the exception. But do not chop off the seventh commandment to suit the case. Do not change Fairbank's scale to suit what you are weighing with it. Do not cut off a yardstick to suit the dry goods you are measuring. Let the law stand and never tamper with it.

Above all I charge you do not join in the cry that I have heard—for fifteen, twenty years I have heard it—that there is no such thing as purity. If you make that charge you are a foul-mouthed scandaler of the human race. You are a leper. Make room for that leper! When a man, by pen or type or tongue, utters such a slander on the human race that there is no such thing as purity I know right away that that man himself is a walking lazaretto, a reeking ulcer, and is fit for no society better than that of devils damned. We may enlarge our charities in such a case, but in no such case let us shave off the Ten Commandments. Let them stand as the everlasting defense of society and the church of God.

The committing of one sin opens the door for the commission of other sins. You see it every day. Those embezzlers, those bank cashiers absconding as soon as they are brought to justice, develop the fact that they were in all kinds of sin. No exception to the rule. They all kept bad company, they nearly all gambled, they all went to places where they ought not. Why? The commission of the one sin opened the gate for all the other sins. Sins go in flocks, in droves and in herds. You open the door for one sin that invites in all the miserable segregation.

Some of the campaign orators this autumn—some of them—bombarding the suffering candidates all the week, will think no wrong in Sabbath breaking. All the week hurling the eighth commandment at one candidate, the seventh commandment at another candidate and the ninth commandment at still another, what are they doing with the fourth commandment, "Remember the Sabbath day to keep it holy?" Breaking it. Is not the fourth commandment as important as the eighth, as the seventh, as the ninth?

Some of these political campaign orators, as I have seen them reported in other years, and as I have heard it in regard to them, bombarding the suffering candidates all the week, yet tossing the name of God from their lips recklessly, guilty of profanity—what are they doing with the third commandment? Is not the third commandment, which says, "Thou shalt not take the name of the Lord thy God in vain, for the Lord will not hold him guiltless that taketh his name in vain"—is not the third commandment as important as the other seven? Oh, yes, we find in all departments men are hurling the irindignation against sins perhaps to which they are not especially tempted—hurling it against iniquity toward which they are not particularly drawn.

I have this book for my authority when I say that the man who swears or the man who breaks the Sabbath is as culpable before God as these candidates who break other commandments. What right have you and I to select which commandment we will keep and which we will break? Better not try to measure the thunderbolts of the Almighty, saying this has less blaze, this has less momentum. Better not handle the guns, better not experiment much with the divine ammunition.

Cicero said he saw the "Iliad" written on a nutshell, and you and I have seen the Lord's Prayer written on a five cent piece, but the whole tendency of those times is to write the Ten Commandments so small nobody can see them. I protest this day against the attempt to revise the Decalogue which was given on Mount Sinai amid the blast of trumpets, and the cracking of the rocks, and the paroxysm of the mountain of Arabia Petræa.

I bring up the candidates for ward and township and city and State office. I bring them up, and I try them by this Decalogue. Of course they are imperfect. We are all imperfect. We say things we ought not to say; we do things we ought not to do. We have all been wrong; we have all done wrong. But I shall find out one of the candidates who comes, in my estimation, nearest to obedience of the Ten Commandments, and I will vote for him, and you will vote for Him unless you love God less than your party—then you will not.

Herodotus said that Nitocris, the daughter of Nebuchadnezzar, was so fascinated with her beautiful village of Arderica that she had the river above Babylon changed so it wound this way and wound that, and curved this way and curved that, and though you sailed on it for three days every day you would be in sight of that exquisite village. Now, I do not care which way you sail in morals or which way you sail in life if you only sail in sight of this beautiful group of divine commandments. Although they may sometimes seem to be a little angular, I do not care which way you sail, if you sail in sight of them you will never run aground, and you will never be shipwrecked. Society needs toning up on all these subjects.

I tell you there is nothing worse to fight than the ten regiments, with bayonets and sabres of fire, marching down the side of Mount Sinai. They always gain the victory, and those who fight against them go under. There are thousands and tens of thousands of men being slain by the Decalogue. What is the matter with that young man of whom I read, dying in his dissipations? In his dying delirium he said, "Now fetch on the dice. It is mine. No, no! It is gone, all is gone! Bring on more wine! Bring on more wine! Oh, how they rattle their chains! Fiends, fiends, fiends! I say you cheat! The cards are marked! Oh, death! oh, death! oh, death! Fiends, fiends, fiends!" And he gasped his last and was gone. The Ten Commandments slew him.

Let not ladies and gentlemen in this nineteenth century revise the Ten Commandments, but let them in society and at the polls put to the front those who come the nearest to this God-lifted standard. On the first Tuesday morning of November read the twentieth chapter of Exodus at family prayers. The moral or immoral character of the officers elected will add seventy-five per cent. unto or subtract seventy-five per cent. from the public morals.

You and I cannot afford to have bad officials. The young men of this country cannot afford to have bad officials. The commercial, the moral, the artistic, the agricultural, the manufacturing, the religious interests of this country cannot afford to have bad officials, and if you, on looking over the whole field, cannot find men who in your estimation come within reasonable distance of obedience of the Decalogue stay at home and do not vote at all.

I suppose when in the city of Sodom there were four candidates put up for office, and Lot did not believe in any of them, he did not register. I suppose if there came a crisis in the politics of Babylon, where Daniel did not believe in any of the candidates, he staid at home on election day, praying with his face toward Jerusalem. But we have no such crisis. We have no such exigency, thank God. But I have to say to you to-day that the moral character of rulers always affects the ruled, and I appeal to history.

Wicked King Manasseh depressed the moral tone of all the Nation of Judah and threw them into idolatry. Good King Josiah lifted up the whole Nation by his excellent example. Why is it that to-day England is higher up in morals than at any point in her National history? It is because she has the best ruler in all Europe—all the attempts to scandalize her name a failure. The political power of Talleyrand brooded all the political tricksters of the last ninety years. The dishonest vice-presidency of Aaron Burr blasted this Nation until important letters were written in cipher, because the people could not trust the United States mail. And let the court circles of Louis XV and Henry VIII march out, followed by the debauched Nations.

The higher up you put a bad man the worse is his power for evil. The great fabulist says that the pigeons were in fright at a kite flying in the air, and so these pigeons hovered near the dovecote, but one day the kite said: "Why are you so afraid? Why do you pass your life in terror? Make me king, and I'll destroy all your enemies." So the pigeons made the kite king, and as soon as he got the throne his regular diet was a pigeon a day. And while one of his victims was waiting for its turn to come it said "Served us right!" The malaria of swamps rises from the plain to the height, but moral malaria descends from the mountain to the plain. Be careful, therefore, how you elevate into any style of authority men who are in any wise antagonistic to the Ten Commandments.

As near as I can tell, the most important thing now to be done is to have about 40,000,000 copies of the Sinaitic Decalogue printed and scattered throughout the land. It was a terrible waste when the Alexandrian library was destroyed, and the books were taken to heat 4000 baths for the citizens of Alexandria. It was very expensive heat. But without any harm to the Decalogue you could with it heat 1000,000 baths of moral purification for the American people.

I say we want a tonic—a mighty tonic, a corrective, an all powerful corrective—and Moses in the text, with steady hand, notwithstanding the jarring mountains and the full orchestra of the tempest, and the blazing of the air, pours out the ten drops—no more, no less—which our people need to take for their moral convalescence.

But I shall not leave you under the discouragement of the Ten Commandments, because we have all offended. There is another mountain in sight, and while one mountain thunders the other answers in thunder, and while Mount Sinai, with lightning, writes doom, the other mountain, with lightning, writes mercy. The only way you will ever spike the guns of the Decalogue is by the spikes of the cross. The only rock that will ever stop the Sinaitic upheavals is the Rock of Ages. Mount Calvary is higher than Mount Sinai.

The English survey expedition, I know, say that one Sinaitic peak is 7000 feet high, and another 8000, and another 9000 feet high, and travelers tell us that Mount Cavalry is only a bluff outside of the wall of Jerusalem, but Calvary, in moral significance, overtops and overshadows all the mountains of the hemispheres, and Mount Washington and Mont Blanc and the Himalayas are hillocks compared with it. You know that sometimes one fortress will silence another fortress.

Moultrie silenced Sumter, and against the mountain of the law I put the mountain of the cross. "The soul that sinneth, it shall die," booms one until the earth jars under the cannonade. "Save them from going down to the pit. I have found a ransom," pleads the other, until earth and heaven and hell tremble under the reverberation. And Moses, who commands the one, surrenders to Christ, who commands the other.

Once by the law our hopes were slain,
But now in Christ we live again.

Aristotle says that Mount Etna erupted one day and poured torrents of scoria upon the villages at the base, but that the mountain divided its flame and made a lane of safety for all those who came to rescue their aged parents. And this volcanic Sinai divides its fury for those whom Christ has come to rescue from the red ruin on both sides. Standing as I do to-day, half-way between the two mountains—the mountain of the Exodus and the mountain of the nineteenth of John—all my terror comes into supernatural calm, for the uproar of the one mountain subsides into quiet and comes down into so deep a silence that I can hear the other mountain speak—aye, I can hear it whisper, "The blood, the blood, the blood that cleanseth from all sin."

The survey expedition says that the Sinaitic mountains have wadys or water courses—Alleyat and Ajelah—emptying into Feiran. But those streams are not navigable. No boat put into these rocky streams could sail. But I have to tell you this day that the boat of gospel rescue comes right up amid the watercourses of Sinaitic gloom and threat, ready to take us off from under the shadows into the calm sunlight of God's pardon and into the land of peace.

Oh, if you could see that boat of gospel rescue coming this day you would feel as John Gilmore in his book, "The Storm Warriors," says that a ship's crew felt on the Kentish Knock sands, off the coast of England, when they were being beaten to pieces and they all felt they must die! They had given up all hope and every moment washed off another plant from the wreck, and they said, "We must die; we must die!" But after awhile they saw a Ramsgate lifeboat coming through the breakers for them, and the man standing highest up on the wreck said: "Can it be? It is, it is, it is, it is! Thank God! It is the Ramsgate lifeboat! It is, it is, it is, it is!"

And the old Jack Tar, describing that lifeboat to his comrades after he got ashore, said, "Oh, my lads, what a beauty it did seem, coming through the breakers that awful day!" May God, through the mercy in Jesus Christ, take us all off the miserable wreck of our sin into the beautiful lifeboat of the gospel!

Unthinkable Distances.

The distance to the nearest "fixed" star has been computed by the best astronomers to be about 20,000,000,000,000 miles, which, by putting it in another way, would mean 20,000,000,000,000 of miles, a distance so vast that a trip to our own sun seems but a pleasure trip in comparison.

The next in distance is about four times further away. If we attempt to fix an average distance for the fixed stars we cannot safely place them nearer than 4,000,000,000,000 of miles away! And what does this involve?

Light, which reaches us from the sun in eight and one-half minutes, would take seventy years in making a journey between the average fixed star and our little world.

If the volume of space included within our solar system were occupied by one huge globe 5,600,000,000 miles in diameter, even such a mighty mass would be but as a feather in the marvellous spread of space surrounding it. The sea of space would contain 2,700,000,000,000,000 of such globes, each swinging at a distance approximating 500,000 miles apart! How can the human mind be expected to comprehend such immensity?—New York Journal.

Compressed Air.

Mr. Ferris, he of the wheel, proposes to make Chicago a seaport. He says that the chief item of cost in canals is the building and maintenance of locks, and that this can be avoided by the use of compressed air. "There is no reason why a box could not be constructed into which the largest ocean ships could be floated, the box closed, and the whole box—water, ship and all—raised by compressed air as easily as you lift an elevator." We have no doubt this is true. Dr. Gatling, who invented the compressed air drill, but was not allowed to patent it, has always claimed that there was practically no limit to the work that could be done by means of compressed air.

Among the Kondeh people, who live on Lake Nyassa, in Africa, the favorite form of suicide is to enter the water and allow one's self to be devoured by a crocodile.

Cream of Tartar and Soda

Have uses in cooking well known to every housekeeper; but the method of refining them to make them chemically pure, and of mixing them together so as to produce their greatest leavening power and best results when combined, is a matter of great exactness, requiring the most expert knowledge and skill.

Royal Baking Powder

Is the product of this knowledge and experience and the expenditure of many thousands of dollars in patents and appliances for its preparation. It is a compound of strictly pure grape cream of tartar and absolutely pure soda, combined with exactness and care by famous chemists, and it will produce more wholesome and delicate bread, biscuit, cake, rolls, etc., than can be had where this modern agent of cooking is not used.

Beware of the cheap compounds called baking powders to catch the unwary. They are made with alum and are poisonous.

The Dog Kicked.

Czar, the big staghound, which for more than two years now has been one of the best known figures on the Rialto, has just passed through a thrilling experience out West. Some months ago Czar and his master, Frank de Vroom, were engaged for the parts of walking dog and leading gentleman in a Chicago production. After the run of the play in that city it took to the road. In the course of time it struck Indianapolis. Mr. De Vroom and Czar engaged a room at the best hotel.

The first morning after their arrival, as master and dog passed through the corridor, they heard the hotel clerk hail a bell-boy and ask if the dog had spent the night in the hotel. When the bell-boy admitted that he had, the proprietor shouted: "Well, don't let that occur again." Czar and De Vroom waited for a few moments and then sauntered up to the desk. De Vroom asked for his bill. The hotel clerk looked astonished.

"Why, but I thought you were going to stop a week, sir. Have you any complaint, sir?"

"Oh, no," replied De Vroom carelessly, "I am quite satisfied. It's my dog that's kicking."

"The dog!" cried the clerk.

"Yes, the dog. He's a particular brute and doesn't like your beds. As for the meals—well, he says he wouldn't serve such meals to a hotel clerk."—New York Sun.

How's This!

We offer One Hundred Dollars Reward for any case of Catarrh that cannot be cured by Hall's Catarrh Cure.

F. J. CHENEY & Co., Props., Toledo, O.

We, the undersigned, have known F. J. Cheney for the last 15 years, and believe him perfectly honorable in all business transactions and financially able to carry out any obligation made by their firm.

WEST & TRUAX, Wholesale Druggists, Toledo, Ohio.

WALDING, KINNAN & MARVIN, Wholesale Druggists, Toledo, Ohio.

Hall's Catarrh Cure is taken internally, acting directly upon the blood and mucous surfaces of the system. Price, 75c. per bottle. Sold by all Druggists. Testimonials free.

Ugliness has this advantage over beauty—it never fades.

If your Back Aches, or you are all worn out, good for nothing, it is general debility. Brown's Iron Bitters will cure you, make you strong, cleanse your liver, and give you a good appetite—tones the nerves.

It it human nature to hate him whom you have injured.

We Cure Rupture.

No matter of how long standing. Write for free treatise, testimonials, etc., to S. J. Hollensworth & Co., Owego, Tioga Co., N. Y. Price $1; by mail, $1.15.

If you don't want to be detested don't be a chronic growler.

For impure or thin Blood, Weakness, Malaria, Neuralgia, Indigestion and Biliousness, take Brown's Iron Bitters—it gives strength, making old persons feel young—and young persons strong; pleasant to take.

Choose rather to punish your appetites than to be punished by them.

Beecham's Pills instead of sloshy mineral waters. Beecham's—no others. 25 cts. a box

Beware of the man or woman whom a child will not love.

KNOWLEDGE

Brings comfort and improvement and tends to personal enjoyment when rightly used. The many, who live better than others and enjoy life more, with less expenditure, by more promptly adapting the world's best products to the needs of physical being, will attest the value to health of the pure liquid laxative principles embraced in the remedy, Syrup of Figs.

Its excellence is due to its presenting in the form most acceptable and pleasant to the taste, the refreshing and truly beneficial properties of a perfect laxative; effectually cleansing the system, dispelling colds, headaches and fevers and permanently curing constipation. It has given satisfaction to millions and met with the approval of the medical profession, because it acts on the Kidneys, Liver and Bowels without weakening them and it is perfectly free from every objectionable substance.

Syrup of Figs is for sale by all druggists in 50c and $1 bottles, but it is manufactured by the California Fig Syrup Co. only, whose name is printed on every package, also the name, Syrup of Figs, and being well informed, you will not accept any substitute if offered.

Value of a Cadaver.

A chemist computes that at the present market value the average human cadaver contains something like $18,000 worth of calcium. But, like the fabulous values of aluminum in clay, or gold in sea water, the cost of extraction at present prevents all profit to the would-be enterprising manufacturers, and the schools of anatomy will have no immediate cause for alarm as regards commercial competition.

Tied the Island Fast.

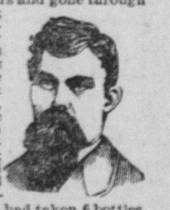
Floating islands are by no means rare, but an unusually queer one is located in Cranberry Lake, near Arden, New York. Some years ago, in order to keep the island from floating down the stream, it was attached to the mainland by a hawser, in nearly the same manner as an ocean steamer is tied to a dock. The old hawser still remains tied to a tree, and is the object of much interest to visitors.

DR. KILMER'S SWAMP-ROOT CURED ME.

Had Torpid Liver For 14 Years.

Biliousness, Poor Digestion, Loss of Appetite.

DEAR SIRS:—"I have been troubled with **Torpid Liver** for 14 years and gone through courses of bilious fever; many times it has been impossible for me to do any kind of labor. Dr. Kilmer's **SWAMP-ROOT** was first recommended to me by Holthouse, Blackburn & Co., (Druggists) Decatur, Ind. After taking one bottle I was uncertain whether I was really deriving any benefit or not; after taking the second bottle, however, I found that my health was improving and I continued until I had taken 6 bottles. I can now cheerfully recommend



SWAMP-ROOT

The Great KIDNEY, LIVER and BLADDER Cure

to every one who has torpid liver, for it has completely cured me." F. W. CHRISTIANER, Jan. 16th, 1893. Decatur, Ind.

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"Invalids' Guide to Health" free—Consultation free.

Dr. Kilmer & Co., - Binghamton, N. Y.

Dr. Kilmer's U & O Anointment Cures Piles

Trial Box Free. — At Druggists 50 cents.

"August Flower"

"What is August Flower for?" As easily answered as asked. It is for Dyspepsia. It is a special remedy for the Stomach and Liver.—Nothing more than this. We believe August Flower cures Dyspepsia. We know it will. We have reasons for knowing it. To-day it has an honored place in every town and country store, possesses one of the largest manufacturing plants in the country, and sells everywhere. The reason is simple. It does one thing, and does it right. It cures dyspepsia.

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For Indigestion, Biliousness, Headache, Constipation, Bad Complexion, Offensive Breath, and all disorders of the Stomach, Liver and Bowels,

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act gently yet promptly. Perfect digestion follows their use. Sold by druggists or sent by mail. Box (6 vials), 75c. Package (4 boxes), $1. For free sample address RIPANS CHEMICAL CO., New York.

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If Health is desired use the Celebrated SANITARY HEATER. Gives the same quality of Heat as Steam and at one-third the cost. Thousands in use.

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PISO'S CURE FOR CURES WHERE ALL ELSE FAILS. Best Cough Syrup. Tastes Good. Use in time. Sold by druggists. CONSUMPTION

THE CENTRE REPORTER.

FRED. KURTZ, EDITOR AND PUBLISHER.

CENTRE HALL, PA., THURS. NOV. 9

THE RACKET

No. 9 Crider's Exchange, Bellefonte.

o—o

Wisdom is an open book to those who will profit by past experience.

Just In An entire new line of Ladies' Coats and Wraps Lastest ideas from the best New York manufacturer.

Exclusive Styles :-: :-: Lowest Prices.

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SIDE BAND SUITINGS

The latest novelty for Ladies' Suits. Stylish. No where else in town.

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Silks! - Silks! - Silks!

KOM AND C.

o—o

G. R. SPIGELMEYER,
SHEM SPIGELMEYER, Jr.
Bellefonte, Pa

PERSONAL.

——Miss Ella Stover, of Aaronsburg, is the guest of the family of D. K. Geiss.

——Mrs. Lucy Auman, of Potters Mills, transacted business in Centre Hall on Monday.

——Mrs. John Conley returned Friday from an extended trip to Chicago and Freeport, Ill.

——James Walk, of Gregg, left on Monday, for Michigan, to spend the winter visiting friends.

——Mrs. Flora Bairfoot and Will Smith returned from the World's Fair at Chicago last Friday night.

——Dan. Reynolds spent Sunday with his family. He is now working Mifflin county on a windmill.

——William Bartges, of near Centre Hill, gave our sanctum a call, and had his name entered as a subscriber.

——Mrs. Schaffer Derstine, of Lewistown, is visiting at the home of her father-in-law, Mr. Michael Derstine.

——C. P. Hewes was in town on Saturday, on legal business. Charley is one of the busiest attorneys at the county seat.

——N. B. Spangler, Esq., of Bellefonte, was in town Saturday, on legal business connected with the W. H. Runkle property.

——Mr. James B. Spangler, of Tusseyville, was in town on Monday, and dropped in at the office. He reports everything favorable.

——Mrs. Joseph Gilliland, of New Bloomfield, Pa., and Mrs. Michael Decker, of Potters Mills, were callers at this office Wednesday.

——Mrs. Hastings, wife of Ex-Adjutant General Hastings, who has been very ill at her home in Bellefonte, is somewhat better, but is not yet out of danger.

——D. F. Fortney, Esq., of Bellefonte, gave our sanctum a call. He was in the lower end of the valley, where he delivered some telling Democratic speeches.

——Our young friend, Charles Swartz, who was engaged in the mercantile business at Kipple, has returned to his home at Tusseyville since being burned out.

——Sumner Hosterman and Samuel Kreamer, two dead game sports, went up to State College Monday to witness the Western University—State College foot ball game.

——Commissioner Goodhart called on Monday and felt he was to get a flattering endorsement of his record as commissioner—and he got it on Tuesday, right handsomely too.
Illinois.

——A little Democrat arrived at Harry Dinges' on last Sunday. He did not vote at this week's election, but twenty-one years after this he will count one all the same. Harry feels a thousand richer now.

——Henry Boozer and wife returned last Friday evening from Illinois, in which state Mrs. Boozer had been visiting her brother, Mr. Jacob Derstine, at Freeport, and taking in the World's Fair, being absent about four weeks.

——Rev. John W. White and lady, of Milroy, visited at Rev. J. W. Boal's in this place, on Tuesday, on their return from a family reunion, celebrated at General Beaver's home on Monday; Mrs. White is the only full sister of Gen. Beaver.

——Mrs. Shelly, of Lancaster, Pa., Mrs. C. M. Bower and son John, of Bellefonte, were the guests of the family of Mr. D. J. Meyer Wednesday and Thursday of last week. On Thursday morning, John, Charley Arney and D. J. Meyer went out in the mountains to try their luck and returned in the evening with six rabbits and one pheasant, three of the rabbits and the pheasant being killed by John. As a hunter he made a reputation in this vicinity.

JUDGE ORVIS DEAD

SUDDEN DEATH OF THE EMINENT JURIST.

One of Pennsylvania's Foremost Legal Minds is No More.—Ill But A Few Days.—His Career.

All of our readers will learn with feelings of pain of the death of Hon. John H. Orvis, at his home at Bellefonte, on Monday afternoon last.

The Judge with a few friends, some two weeks before his death, had been out deer hunting, in which he indulged every fall. On his return he took sick, no doubt from the effects of a cold contracted from exposure in camping out. His illness rapidly took a serious turn, hemmorhage of the stomach set in and was the cause of his death. Mr. Orvis was not blessed with a sound constitution and for years had been more or less under medical treatment. He was subject to violent attacks of rheumatism.

The Centre county bar never produced a more able lawyer; his legal talents were of that high order that he ranked among the foremost minds of the legal profession in this state, and he was constantly employed in important cases from all parts of the commonwealth.

At the age of 16 years he taught the school at Rockhill, about 5 miles west of our town, and early began to read law at Lock Haven, where he was admitted to the bar, and after a few years' practice he left that town and located at Bellefonte. His legal talents soon attracted attention, and altho still young, he quickly rose to the head of the bar and gained a large practice. He was an able and ready speaker, and had the faculty of putting all he said in so plain and intelligible language, that the most illiterate juror would see his points right along. His arguments were ever logical; his one great fort was a remarkable memory; he would sit for days at a trial and listen to testimony, without taking notes, and recall it all in arguing more readily than other attorneys would from their notes.

He was elected to the legislature, on the Democratic ticket, and at once was recognised as the ablest man in the House. Just before the close of the session he was appointed assistant law judge by Gov. Hartranft, for this district composed of the counties Centre, Clinton and Clearfield, and at the following election was nominated for President Judge by the Democrats of the district and elected. He served with distinguished ability upon the bench, and before the close of his term he resigned and resumed the practice of law which was far more lucrative than the Judgeship.

He was born in Sullivan township, Tioga county, on Feb. 24, 1835. He worked at printing a short time. He made his residence in Bellefonte in 1862. In 1872 he was chosen to the Legislature; in 1873 was appointed assistant law-judge, and later elected President Judge.

In Judge Orvis this journal had a valued friend, and we feel his loss; his bereaved family have our deepest sympathy. He was a member of the Disciple church, a true believer and well versed in Scripture.

The deceased leaves a widow and four children to mourn his loss; the latter are: attorney Ellis Lewis Orvis, Mrs. Canfield; Nannie, wife of Harry Keller, and Miss Carry M. Orvis.

Sale of the Lingle Property.

The Lingle farms, adjoining this town, were knocked off at public sale, on Saturday, having been up at sale the third time.

Mrs. Martha Odenkirk bought the James Lingle farm, 183 acres, at $30 per acre.

The Thomas Lingle farm, 155 acres, was bought by the widow, Mrs. Thos. Lingle, at $22 per acre.

John D. Decker bought the 45 acre timber tract in Gregg tp., belonging to the Lingle estate of near this town, at $21 per acre.

Died at Milroy.

Dr. Abram Hershberger, well-known in this part of the county, died last Sunday night at his home in Milroy, at the age of over eighty-four years. Dr. Hershberger served three years in the last civil strife as surgeon of the 149th Reg. He was a native of Centre county and was born in Gregg township near Spring Mills.

Out In Print Again.

The Bellefonte *Daily Gazette* made its appearance again on Monday after a discontinuance of several weeks, brighter and newsier than ever. The REPORTER hopes that business stagnation will be no occasion for its discontinuance again.

Improvements To Be Made.

Several improvements of no little importance to the town will soon be made at the station. George Benner expects to erect a new grain ware house and coal sheds, and Mr. Bartholomew expects to add a roller process to his mill for the manufacture of flour.

——Piles of fall and winter goods at Lewins, Bellefonte. All latest styles and lowest prices to be had anywhere. Go and see before all gone.

DEATH OF JOHN ODENKIRK.

The Proprietor of the Old Fort Hotel Succumbs to Consumption.

Mr. John Odenkirk died on Monday morning last, at about three o'clock, after an illness of long duration. Mr. Odenkirk was afflicted with an affection of the lungs for a year or more and availed himself of the best medical attendance possible, a short time ago making a trip to the Philadelphia hospital in hopes that his declining health would be benefitted. The disease however had made such ravages upon his system that he returned home again little benefitted. He had been able to be about until up to about two months ago, when he was compelled through weakness to take to his bed, gradually sinking until death set in Monday morning. For almost a week his death was expected at any time; he was conscious to the end and when body and soul parted it was without a tremor. His age was 54 years, — months, — and — days.

Mr. Odenkirk was the proprietor of the Old Fort hotel, which noted hostlery he conducted for a number of years, and was highly respected by all in the community. He leaves a wife and four children to mourn their loss. The children being Mrs. Frank Bradford, Miss Jennie, Will and Porter.

The funeral took place on Wednesday morning at ten o'clock, the services being held at his late home, conducted by Rev. James Boal, of the Presbyterian church, assisted by Rev. Baskerville. Interment was made in the cemetery at Centre Hall.

The services at the grave were conducted in accordance with the rites of the G. A. R., by the members of the Bellefonte and Centre Hall posts. Mr. Odenkirk was a soldier in the late war a member of Co. D., 148 reg.

The casket was bedecked by floral tributes in beautiful wreaths by Mrs. F. Kurtz, Mrs. F. Bairefoot, Miss Flora Love and Mrs. Thomas for the Post. The funeral was largely attended.

HUNG HIMSELF.

Committed Suicide Near Jacksonville, on Monday.

Mr. Perry Condo, for many years living near Jacksonville, committed suicide on Monday last, by hanging. Mr. Condo was mentally unbalanced for some years, and a continual watch was kept over him as it was always feared he would take his own life.

He was formerly a resident of Miles township and was aged about fifty years.

We are further informed, that one of the hired men, on going into the barn, found him hanging by a strap. Mr. Condo was a good citizen and a very kind neighbor. He was blind of an eye caused by an enlargement of that organ. His occupation was that of farming. He leaves an estimable wife, Barbara, nee Spangler, and several children.

Arrived Safely.

From a letter from Miss R. L. Irvine, who left on the 14th of September for Yokohoma, Japan, we learn that she arrived safely on the 17th of October. The voyage was rough and stormy; only one good day on the whole trip. Now, that the journey is ended she feels well and ready for work. Her many friends here will be pleased to learn of her safe arrival and wish her much success in her chosen vocation.

Died in Philadelphia.

Mr. William Burnside, a son of Judge Burnside, died at his home in Philadelphia on Tuesday of last week. The deceased was born and reared in Bellefonte, and for a number of years was engaged in the mercantile trade there. For a time he was ticket agent for the Pennsylvania Railroad, at Philadelphia. He was about 75 years of age.

Resigns the Office.

A few days ago Postmaster Fiedler, of Bellefonte, sent in his resignation to the postoffice department, to take effect as soon as his successor could be appointed. Fiedler's term would not have expired until February next, and as the office is worth about $2200 per year, there is much conjecture as to his resignation. There are many candidates for the office, among whom are Messrs. McQuistion, Noll, Brown, Dobbins and Fortney.

Died at Pleasant Gap.

Mrs. William Harrison died at her home at Pleasant Gap, on Saturday night, 28th, from childbirth. The infant died also. The interment occurred at that place on Tuesday. She was twenty-six years of age and leaves a husband and one child. Her maiden name was Jennie Eckenroth.

Sunday Evening Services.

Christian Endeavor meeting will be held in the Evangelical church next Sunday evening. Preaching immediately after the Endeavor meeting by the pastor, Rev. C. H. Goodling. All are invited to attend these services.

State College Won.

In the contest between the Western University and the State College foot ball teames at State College Monday afternoon, the State College team won by the score of 32 to 0.

DR. HARTER,
"Oh, Lord! But I'm Sick!"

TRIAL LIST.

List Of Cases To Be Tried At The Second Week's Term Of Court.

Following is the list of cases to be tried at the second week of the November term of court, commencing Monday, Dec. 4:

Joseph Ross vs. Jeremiah Eckenroth.

Rev. Isaac Kreider vs. Benj. Corl's adm'rs.

Isabella Lohr vs. Philipsburg boro.

Mary A. Blake vs. L. W. Glover.

James and Lot Kimport vs. M. G. Brown.

Lot W. Kimport vs. M. G. Brown.

Mary M. Fravel vs. Sara Crissman's exrs.

John C. Motz vs. Harvey Bishop.

The Fry Shechle Co. vs. Est. of W. R. Miller.

Carry Wilson vs. Harry McCauley.

I. F. Megargel, et al vs. E. M. Huyett, et al.

Munson Glass Co. vs. McCalmont & Co.

Jacob Garbrick vs. David Harter.

James Higgins vs. Meck & Nagle.

M. E. Church vs. Est. of W. R. Miller.

Foster Fannon vs. D. R. Thomas.

Danville Hospital for Insane vs. Bellefonte Overseers of Poor.

Alfred Jones vs. Penna. State College.

Mary V. Hale, et al vs. Bellefonte Central R. R. Co.

Philip Collins vs. Bellefonte Central R. R. Co.

John Glenn vs. Samuel Swabb.

Conrad Immel vs. Beecher & Sober.

W. F. Peters vs. Willis Weaver and L. C. Bullock.

Wm. C. Sheesly vs. J. R. Wolf.

Geo. E. Rider vs. Samuel Harpster.

Sarah M. Richards vs. Mattern Bros.

B. E. and N. V. R. R. Co. vs. Centre county.

Bellefonte and Philipsburg Turnpike Road Co. vs. Centre Co.

Benjamin Nearhood vs. Jonathan Auman.

Elizabeth D. Kunes vs. John B. Shaw, et al.

A Good Law.

The funny fellow who imagined he was smart when he fooled an editor into publishing a false rumor, is out of an occupation now. By a law passed by the late legislature the person who secures the publication of a lie is subject to punishment severe enough to prevent him from engaging in any other fun of that nature. This is a wise law. The humorous individual who has been making a practice of imposing upon editors of newspapers with items that are not only false but malicious, is devoid of humor and when brought to punishment deserves little sympathy from the public.

Made Their Wills.

The two Italians who had their hands blown off and their eyes destroyed in a quarry explosion, made their wills at the Delaware Hospital. Each possesses about $1000 worth of property, and they desired to remember their relatives in the event of their death. The wills were written and read to them, after which each took a pen in his mouth, and guided by the physician's hand, made their attesting marks. Despite their fearful injuries, the men are likely to recover.

Quarterly Meeting.

Quarterly meeting will be held in the Methodist church at this place, on Saturday and Sunday; Quarterly Conference on Saturday afternoon. A sermon will be delivered on Saturday evening by the Presiding Elder, Rev. Hamlin, D. D. of Tyrone. Quarterly Communion will be administered on Sunday morning by Rev. Dr. Hamlin, and also services Sunday evening.

But One Day Yet.

Mr. Emanuel Shook proprietor of the cider mill at the station, desires us to state that the cider mill will be in operation but one day for this season, and that will be Tuesday next, 14th, when he will close down for the season.

Religious Services.

Rev. W. J. Wagner will hold religious services in the Lutheran churches at the following respective places on Sunday next, November 12th: Spring Mills, 10.30 a. m., Georges Valley, 2 p. m., and Union at 7 p. m.

Highest of all in Leavening Power.—Latest U. S. Gov't Report.

Royal Baking Powder

ABSOLUTELY PURE

THE NITTANY VALLEY RAILROAD.

The Track About Completed and Rolling Stock Purchased.

All the track but three miles of the new Nittany Valley railroad has been laid and but two bridges remain to be built. They will be completed this week. The *Centre Democrat* says the telegraph poles are being erected and work on all the stations progressing. Cars for the passenger trains have been purchased and will arrive soon. They consist of four fine passenger coaches and a combination smoker and mail and express car. These cars were originally built for a California road which failed. It is said to be a very fine train. The passenger service over this road will consist of three trips by this train from Bellefonte to Mill Hall and return daily.

Several new engines were purchased at Schenectady, N. Y., for passenger and freight trains. Two freight trains will be put on, each to make a round trip over the road daily. A work train will also be put on until the roadbed is in first-class condition. The round house will be located near Bellefonte. and reaps the benefits of it.

Brief Local Items.

We are informed that some one got off with about 15 bushels of Joel Kerstetter's apples one night last week. It must have been Apple-jack who was around there.

Corn husking is about all done; the quality is good, mostly, but it is not over two-thirds of a crop.

Boob, the carriage maker, is making alterations on his property, opposite this office, preparatory to his occupancy of it next spring. He sold 42 rigs in the past year. He advertises freely

Hard Winter.

All the usual signs, as observed from the Missouri to the Yukon, by the farmer, the hunter, and the Indian, seem to indicate a hard winter in the west. The Alaskan Indians are agreed with the Indians of Oregon and Washington that the snows will be heavy and the frosts keen and long. Already the snowstorms have killed large numbers of sheep in the mountains of Klickitat county, Wash., and in Missouri the farmers, now that hog killing has begun, are telling that the lard runs very jagged, an infallible sign, they agree, of a coming winter of unprecedented severity.

No Action Taken.

Some time ago a petition was presented to the council signed by over fifty citizens, asking that body to pass an ordinance prohibiting cows from running at large on the streets and highways of Centre Hall. The council as yet has taken no action, but it is likely at the next regular meeting the ordinance will go through with a bang Unlike other towns there was scarcely any dissension, and nearly all heartily approve of such legislation.

A Fatal Hunting Accident.

Sunday afternoon last in McIntyre township, Lycoming county, Morris Peters was accidently shot in the back of the head and died about one hour afterwards. Peters was poking underneath some rocks to chase a rabbit out. As the animal scampered away Peters suddenly jumped up and received a load of shot in the head which had been discharged at the rabbit by Fred Bradbury.

Goes To Mill Hall.

With the last week's issue the Sugar Valley *Journal*, published at Loganton, by D. Scott Currin, suspends publication until the first week of April 1894, when it will reappear at Mill Hall, under the caption of the *Valley Chief*. The paper will be independent. The editor says that his eight years experience in journalism in Sugar Valley has neither been pleasant nor profitable.

Appeared Again.

The Bellefonte *Gazette*, daily, has again made its appeartnce after a few weeks' rest, on account of nonpayment of its subscribers. Let all in arrears on the REPORTER, bear this in mind, and pay up—a newspaper can't be run on wind or promises.

Has Again Appeared.

The Bellefont *Daily News* has made its appearance again, after a years suspension. It is spry and improved in appearance.

Farm Sold

Jame Wert, bougt the Goheen farm, in Harris township, for $3700.

——Lewins, Bellefonte, take the lead in suits for men and boys. Nothing quite so stylish or better made. Call and be convinced.

SUDDEN DEATH.

John W. Moore Died Tuesday Morning At Two O'clock.

Mr. John Moore, grocerman, of Howard street, Bellefonte, died suddenly on Tuesday morning. On Monday morning Mr. Moore took his gun and started to the forest in search of game, and during the day walked about fifteen miles. He was subject to heart disease and during the afternoon he became so fatigued he was compelled to lie down on the damp ground to rest and was soon sound asleep; when he awoke he was thoroughly chilled and it was impossible to get warm again. With great difficulty he succeeded in getting back to the station where he took the work train to Bellefonte. When he reached home he took some medicine and went to bed about ten o'clock. Between one and two o'clock Tuesday morning his wife heard him moaning and on getting up found Mr. Moore very ill, and in a short time he became still. Dr. Harris was immediately sent for and when he arrived found that Mr. Moore was dead.

The deceased was about fifty-seven years old and leaves a wife and three children. The funeral took place this Thursday morning, at 10.30 o'clock.

Mifflin County Deaths.

Near Ryde, October 28th, 1893, Mrs. Mary Hardy, aged 63 years.

In Reedsville, October 10th, Mrs. Joseph Zeigler, aged 65 years.

In Reedsville, October 30th, Mrs. John Shaw, aged 78 years.

Near Newton Hamilton, October 25, Geo. B. Wharton, aged 82 years.

In Lewistown, October 26th, Mrs. Anna Mary Kemberling, aged 77 years.

In Petersburg, October 26th, Geo. W. Contner, aged 80 years.

Now Try This.

It will cost you nothing and will surely do you good, if you have a Cough, Cold, or any trouble with Throat, Chest or Lungs. Dr. King's New Discovery for Consumption, Coughs and Colds is guaranteed to give relief, or money will be paid back. Sufferers from La Grippe found it just the thing and under its use had a speedy and perfect recovery. Try a sample bottle at our expense and learn for yourself just how good a thing it is. Trial bottles free at J. D. Murray's Drug Store. Large size 50c and $1.00.

Clothing for Everybody.

Clothing for everybody—Mens, Youths, Boys and Children. Prices—the lowest. Overcoats from the smallest child to the largest man. Suits from the little Tot to the Fattest man.

Head Gear for all kinds of people.

We are in the business for the peopeople.

MONTGOMERY & Co,
Bellefonte, Pa.

GRAIN MARKET.

Wheat	58
Rye	58
Corn	46
Oats new	28
Barley	40
Buckwheat	

PRODUCE AT STORES.

Butter	20
Eggs	18
Lard	15
Shoulders	12
Ham	14
Tallow	4
Potatoes	50
Sides	10

Garmans.

Hop Sacking, Garmans.
Hop Sacking, Garmans.
Hop Sacking, Garmans.
Hop Sacking, Garmans.

Serge, Garmans.
Serge, Garmans.
Serge, Garmans.
Serge, Garmans.

Blue Cheviot, Garmans.
Blue Cheviot, Garmans.
Blue Cheviot, Garmans.
Blue Cheviot, Garmans.

Habit Cloth, Garmans.
Habit Cloth, Garmans.
Habit Cloth, Garmans.
Habit Cloth, Garmans.

Dress Trimmings, Garmans.
Dress Trimmings, Garmans.
Dress Trimmings, Garmans.
Dress Trimmings, Garmans.

Satines, Garmans.
Satines, Garmans.
Satines, Garmans.
Satines, Garmans.

School Supplies, Garmans.
School Supplies, Garmans.
School Supplies, Garmans.
School Supplies, Garmans.

Garmans.